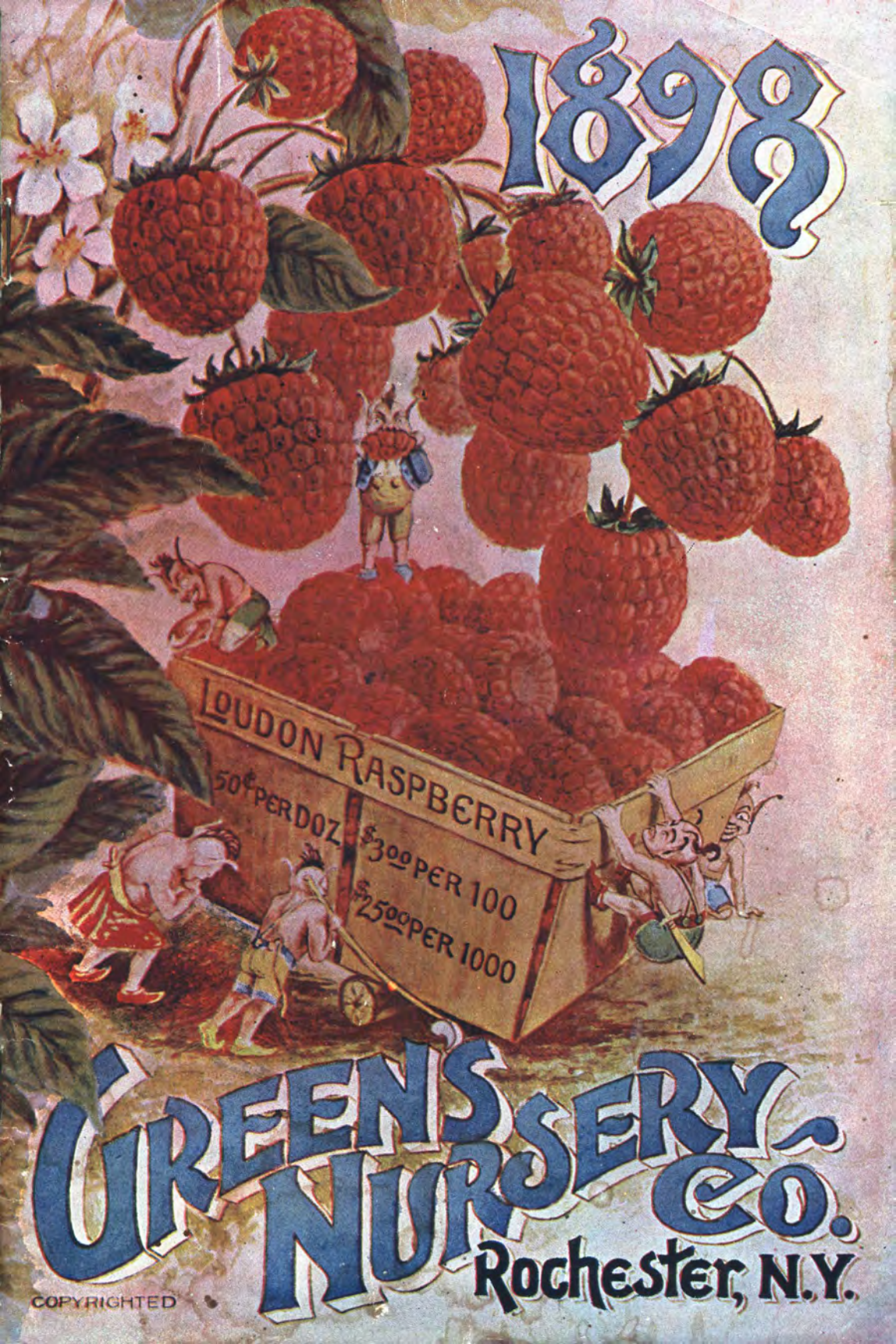

1898
LOUDON RASPBERRY
50¢ PER DOZ
$3.00 PER 100
$25.00 PER 1000
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
Rochester, N.Y.
COPYRIGHTED

INDEX TO THIS CATALOGUE.

	Page.
Additional Varieties of Peas	7
Abundance Plum	14
Alaska Quince	34
American Blush Apple	7
Apples, Autumn	7, 8
Fanny and new varieties	8
Prices of	7
Standard	7, 8
Summer	7, 8
Winter	7, 8
Asparagus	39
Brunette Strawberry	31
Blackberry Culture	33
Bargain list of Pears	2
Bargain list of Plums	12
Bartlett Pears	3
Cherries, Bargain list	11
Cherries	9, 10, 11
Cherry Culture	9
Cranberry Tree	32
Conrath Raspberry	27
Currants	19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Currant Culture and Cuttings	19
Red Cross Currant	20, 21
Dwarf Pear Hedge	3
Elberta Peach	18
Fay's Currant	23
Garden Roots	48
Gladiolus	38
Gooseberries, Varieties of	28, 29
Grapes, Varieties of	16, 17
Culture of	16
Green's Books	9, 14
Green's Fruit Grower with $5.00 Order	26
Horse Radish	39
Japan Walnuts	34
Japanese Wineberry	26
Loudon Raspberry	24, 25
Mailing List	40
Meech's Quince	34
Minnewaska Blackberry	33
Mulberries	32
Margaret Strawberry	32
Nemaha Raspberries	27
North Star Currant	22
Nuts	34
Orange Quince	34
Order Sheet	back part
Persimmon	35
Peaches, prices of	18
Pears, Additional varieties of	7
Bargain list	2
Cultivation of	2
Dwarf	2
Fall and Winter varieties	5, 6
New Varieties of	6
Prices of Standard, Dwarf	2, 7
Summer	3, 6
Winter	6
Plums, York State Prune	12
Plum Culture	12
Plums, prices of	12
Additional varieties	12
Plums	12, 13, 14, 15
Quince Culture	34
Raspberry Culture	26
Raspberries, Black	26, 27
Red	25, 26
Rhubarb	39
Royal Church Raspberry	26
Sage	39
Size of Our Trees	35
Strawberries	29, 30, 31, 32
Strawberry Culture	29
Seaford Strawberry	30
McKinley Strawberry	31
Wilder Early Pear, price of	4
Windsor Cherry	9
Additional Flowering Shrubs	36
Althæa	36
Am. Arbor Vitæ	38
Am. Linden	37
Ampelopsis Veitchii	38
Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping	37
Bulbs	38
Calycanthus	36
Chestnut, Horse	37
Clematis Jackmanni, etc.	38
Clematis Coccinea	38
Climbing Vines	38
Dahlias	38
Deutzias	36
Elm, American	37
Evergreens	38
Grasses, Ornamental	38
Gladiolus	38
Hardy Flowering Shrubs	36
Hedge Plants	38
How to Order	1
Hydrangea, P. G	36
Japan Quince	36
Lilacs	36
Maples, Norway, Soft, Sugar	37
Mock Orange	36
Mulberries	32
Perennial Phlox	38
Pæonies	38
Poplar, Carolina, Lombard and Silver	37
Prunus Pissardi	37
Roses	36
Spiræas	36
Spruce, Norway	38
Vines	38
Weigelias	36
Willows, Kilmarnock	37

PLUM CULTURE.—We call attention to the pages of this catalogue devoted to plums. We devote considerable space to this fruit for the reason that plums are a desirable attraction to any home. I can remember the plum trees which furnished such delectable fruit on the old farm homestead, where I was born, fifty years ago. I remember to-day how those fat, yellow, juicy plums tasted to me as a boy. Remembering this and remembering that children enjoy such fruits far more than older people, I have ever placed an abundance of fruit in their reach.

About twenty years ago plum culture was almost abandoned owing to the depredations of a new insect, the Curculio, which stung the plums early in the season and seriously injured the crop. Currant culture was also abandoned owing to the currant worm, and potato culture was almost abandoned owing to the potato bug, but later it was learned that these insects could easily be destroyed, and that where large orchards of plums were grown, Curculio were often a blessing in thinning out the surplus of fruit, since plum trees, more than any other fruit trees, are liable to overbear; therefore, where plums are grown in orchards often no attention is paid to Curculio; indeed, the Curculio is not dreaded by any one in these days who understands its habits.

I grow the plum in my city yard, pay no attention to the Curculio, and get an abundant crop. The plum comes into bearing at an early date, often two or three years after planting. The trees can be planted more closely together than the apple, pear or cherry, the branches not being so widespread. Do not fail to plant at least a few plum trees.

A Word About Cherries.—Allow us to call your attention to the pages devoted to cherries, and cherry culture, in this catalogue. If cherries were not edible, if they were distasteful to the human family, they would still be planted for there are few ornamental trees so beautiful as the cherry tree.

COPYRIGHTED BY
GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
1897.

This has been called the iron age. It is the age of railroads, of steamboats, and of the bringing the ends of the earth together by means of rapid transportation. These agencies bring our nurseries into close relations with planters in every state and territory. The steel tracks of eight trunk line railroads passing through Rochester, N. Y., connect with those of almost every town, village and city on this Continent. **Our business is National,** since our patrons are located in every town and village over the entire Continent. We can safely send plants and trees to the most distant points of this country. Large nurseries require large capital, also peculiar soil and climate. We are located in the most favorable part of the United States for growing hardy, productive and long-lived orchard trees and garden plants. **We employ no agents** to call upon you and urge you to buy of us. This catalogue is our only salesman. We assume that you have intelligence and enterprise enough to save more than half of your money by making out your own order and mailing it to us, thus dealing directly with us, the producer. We have devoted a life to this business, and can be found at Rochester, New York, whenever wanted. **We invite you** to come and see our nurseries, and our trees, or to send some friend in this locality to inspect them. The prices in this catalogue are lower than we have ever made before, and lower than they will be again, thus now is the time to plant orchards and berry fields, or to improve your own grounds. Those who live far away should remember that our medium and bargain-sized trees are desirable for long shipment, since they can be packed in less space than the larger size and are equally good. Read carefully the following instructions before making out your orders:

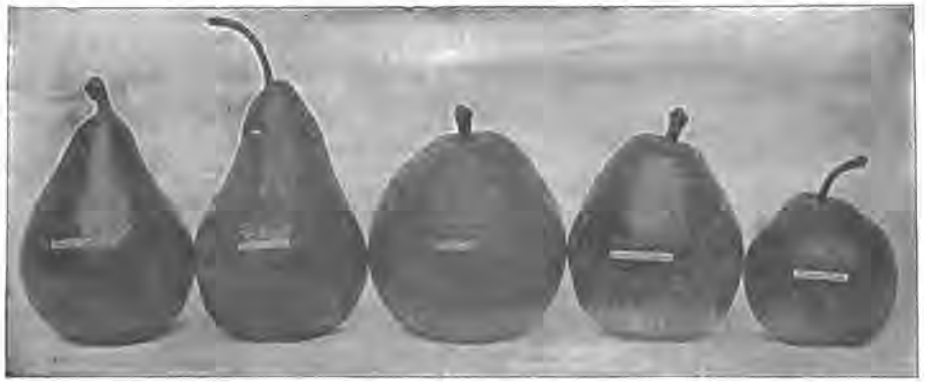
HOW TO ORDER. We employ no agents. This catalogue is our only salesman. Look it over, select what you want, noting down the items selected, with price for each. Then tear off order sheet, write on it the items you want, with price of each. Then send us with the order a Money Order from your post-office for the amount, adding cost of boxing or postage. **Our Spring Shipping Season** opens April 1st. We ship by express and mail to Southern States in March. As we are located well north we continue to ship later in the season than many nurseries. Our packing season often extends until June 1st. **Order Early** in February or March if possible. Nothing is gained by deferring it until the season is advanced. **Send payment** by Money Order on Rochester, N.Y., Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express Money Order. Never send your individual check. One cent stamps may be sent for orders of less than $1. **State positively** how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. Station and your post-office. **Payment** should accompany the order; but if not with the order, payment must be sent before shipment. This is the ordinary rule of nurserymen, and is a reasonable one. We have been 20 years building up our business, and are known to the public. We have permission to refer you to Traders' National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., as to our business standing. Also to the books of Dun's Commercial Reports. We own 200 acre nursery farm and 15 acre Rochester place, capital $75,000. We **Guarantee Stock True to Name** as follows: We sell our stock and warrant it true to name with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace the stock with others that are true, but are not liable for damages other than herein named.

About Railroad Charges.—In all cases the receiver pays the express or freight when the box arrives at your station. The charges on Nursery Stock is one-fifth less than on other merchandise. Your railroad agent can tell you about what the railroad charges will be. It is very little if by freight. **You pay for cost of Boxing and Packing as follows:** On orders amounting to from $1.00 to $3.00 you pay us 25 cents. Orders of $4.00 to $5.00, 35 cents; $6.00 to $10.00, 75 cents: $12.00 to $15.00, $1.00; $16.00 to $20.00, $1.50. On orders of $21.00 to $25.00, you pay us $1.85. On larger orders 1 cent for each tree for boxing.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

By selling for cash we can afford to sell a superior article at a less price, for to do a credit business at least 15 to 20 per cent. must be added, to cover losses and office expenses. This you save by paying cash. To show good faith we request one-fourth cash to accompany C. O. D. orders. We cannot ship C. O. D. by freight. Remit by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Check, payable to the order of Green's Nursery Company. NOTE.—You can find our responsibility by referring to any commercial agency, by asking your banker, or enclosing a two-cent stamp for reply and writing to the postmaster at Rochester, N. Y.

See these two pictures, one representing a house about which no trees or shrubs have been planted, the other showing the same place after planting. The first is a picture of desolation. The planting of one tree would relieve the barren appearance. The planting of fruit trees in the rear, and of a few shrubs and trees in the front yard, or at one side, would create a transformation. Plant a dwarf pear hedge, trees costing $6.50 per 100. Pear or cherry trees beautify a barren home and supply fruit for the table. Duty to your family urge to plant.



CLAIRGEAU. BOSC. SHELDON. ANJOU. WINTER NELIS.

PEARS.—The pear, like most other things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention. The relative price of the apple and pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the pear, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Standard Pear trees planted 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarf 10 to 12 feet apart each way, is considered a good distance for planting; but where land is scarce, trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots or branches interfere. The soil for a pear orchard should be somewhat clayey, and yet a rich, sandy soil will produce fine pears. The land should be kept cultivated, turning the soil early in the season, continuing the cultivation up to August. Deep cultivation should be avoided. Nothing but the gang plow and cultivator should be used in the pear, apple or plum orchard. Anything which disturbs the roots of the trees is injurious. It is not uncommon for the pear orchard of fifteen acres to yield from three to five thousand dollars. I have in mind an orchard of this size which has aggregated eight thousand dollars for five years, an average of two thousand dollars a year, and smaller orchards would yield large profits per acre. I know of a pear orchard of two thousand trees, the first crop of which sold for four thousand dollars, and the next for thirteen thousand six hundred eighty-four dollars. Do not plant pear orchards expecting enormous profits, but plant them expecting that the pear trees will yield at least double the clear net profit of any ordinary farm crop. They will give much larger yield. The value of a dozen or more pear trees about the home garden or in the fence corners of the field, is ten-fold greater than that of any commercial orchard, for they make home attractive and furnish a daily supply for the family which would not otherwise be secured.

Dwarf Pears should be planted so that the point where the bud is on the quince root be two inches below the surface of ground. Standard trees should be set so that in their new position they are a little deeper than they were before they were taken from the nursery. The fruit should be picked when the stem will part readily from the branch, without breaking. Pears should be ripened in a dark room and not left to ripen fully on the tree. It will pay well to thin the fruit wherever it is too thick, and to pull off any knotty or poor specimens.

Prices of Pear Trees.

STANDARD.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 20c. each, $2.00 per 12, $10.00 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 foot trees, 25c. each, $2.50 per 12, $14.00 per 100.

DWARFS.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12, $8.00 per 100. Extra size, 18c. each, $2.00 per 12, $10.00 per 100 (except otherwise priced.)

The varieties offered at above prices are as follows:

Bartlett,	DUCHESSE,	Sheldon, (No Dwarf)	B. DE ANJOU,	Kieffer,
Idaho,	CLAPP'S FAVORITE,	Lawrence,	Flemish Beauty,	Seckel.

For Prices of Wilder Early, and other pears offered, see prices after the descriptions.

☞NOTE that we offer many varieties in addition to above, but these are the leaders for home and market. See additional list on other page.

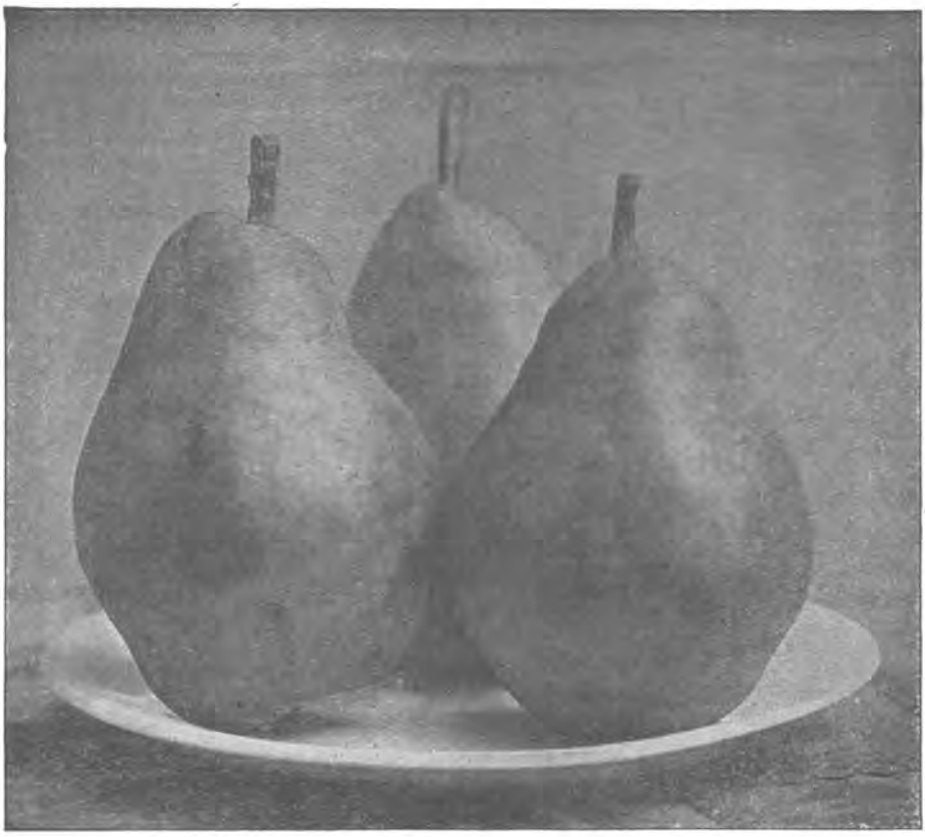
BARGAIN LIST OF STANDARD PEARS.—We offer at special low prices the following list of Standard Pears, which are a trifle smaller in size than the medium size. They are thrifty trees, two to three years old, well branched, straight bodied, good roots. In this size we have ***Bartlett, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty,*** Idaho, Seckel, Garber (like Kieffer), and Sheldon. Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Bartlett. All valuable.

PRICES, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12, $8.00 per 100. 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1,000 rates, for anything in this catalogue. Add for boxing 25c. per 12, $1.00 per 100.

☞NOTICE.—On all bargain lists we reserve the right to substitute in case we are sold out of the variety called for, when we come to fill your order.

BARGAIN LIST OF DWARF PEARS.—We offer valuable kinds as follows: Louise Bonne, Duchess, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou. The above Dwarf pears are a trifle lighter than the medium size. These are all thrifty branched trees, carefully sorted, as are all trees offered under this head. **PRICES, 10c. each, 1.00 per 12, $6.50 per 100. Add for boxing 25c. per 12, $1.00 per 100.**

☞NOTICE.—On all bargain lists we reserve the right to substitute in case we are sold out of the variety called for, when we come to fill your order.



BARTLETT PEAR.—Standard and Dwarf.—*Above cut is reduced size.*—Bartlett is a king pear. What the Concord is among grapes, the Baldwin among apples, the Crawford among peaches is the Bartlett among pears. The demand upon nurseries for Bartlett trees exceeds those of all other varieties. No fruit has attained the popularity of the Bartlett without good reason. Trees of both standard and dwarf bear very soon after planting. They also bear abundantly and the fruit is attractive to the eye as well as to the taste. It is the **most popular pear**, both for home use and the market, that the world has ever known. It is a foreign variety, having been grown many years in Europe before its introduction in this country, known there as the Williams. It is buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is vigorous and rapid in growth. Its season is September. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size and will ripen and color beautifully and be of good quality. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains upon the tree. As the Bartlett is liable to overbear, nearly half of the fruit should be removed early in the season when about the size of a hickory nut. If this is done and the trees are kept in cultivated soil and well fertilized they will bear profitable crops of the finest specimens imaginable. All pears should always be picked before fully ripe to secure best quality. **Price medium size, 20c. each, $2 per 12, $10 per 100. Large size 25c. each, $2.50 per 12, $14 per 100.**

DWARF PEAR HEDGE.

Dwarf Pear Hedge.—Buy 100 Dwarf Pear trees for $6.50, plant 5 feet apart, and train as a hedge, in garden, or at side of front yard. In blossom or fruit this hedge will attract attention. Trees should not be so closely set as in cut shown here. Train the branches low, and cut back each spring. Then the branches will be short and hedge-like, and will bear fruit earlier. Keep the ground well manured.

It is wrong to bring up children in a home barren of beauty and healthful fruit. A fine tree is a great object lesson. It has value as a home for birds—those neglected friends of the farmer—and has effects upon the soil and the air. What a blooming orchard this world would soon become if each one of us would plant a tree in the barren sun-scorched lot, that oft times surrounds the rented house. Do not consider yourself a large planter until you have surpassed the Kansas judge who has 1,630 acres of apple orchard.

Do Not Forget When Ordering to Add Money for Packing, as Follows:—On orders of from $1.00 to $3.00, add 25c.; $4.00 to $5.00, add 35c.; $6.00 to $10.00, add 75c.; $12.00 to $15.00, add $1.00; $16.00 to $20.00, add $1.50; on orders of from $21.00 to $25.00, add $1.85; for boxing and packing on larger orders add one cent per tree.

WILDER EARLY PEARS.

FROM PHOTOGRAPH. GREATLY REDUCED IN SIZE.

The Wilder Early Pear pleases all because: First, the tree looks well; it is a good grower. Second, it produces a crop early; two year grafts at the nursery and trees four years old produce a lot of fruit. Third, the quality of the fruit is the best. Fourth, one does not have to wait until frost to get it; it ripens August 1st or before, in warmer localities than ours. Fifth, it is so productive—we remember one branch bearing 27 perfect specimens. Sixth, it is handsome in appearance. And lastly, it is hardy. A patron in Vermont, where the mercury goes far below zero, writes as follows: "I had Wilder Early Pear standing in the open field with other varieties all supposed to be hardy, and whereas the latter were badly injured by the severe winter, *Wilder Early* came through *alive and bright to the tip.*" We have never claimed size as one of its qualifications. Its early ripening, its productiveness, high quality, vigorous and healthy growth are the principal claims we have claimed for it, in addition to its long keeping qualifications, but the last two seasons we are agreeably surprised at its size. In 1894 we sent specimens to a leading nursery firm in Ohio, who sent us word that they were "surprised to see the specimens of Wilder Early so large, as they had supposed that it was a small pear." Again, in the same year, a patron who procured a tree when it was first introduced, sent us by mail two or three fine specimens, calling our attention that they were grown on trees procured of us and that the tree bore much larger fruit than he expected. The size of the pears sent us was about the same as any average Bartlett. There is not a pear growing on our grounds (except, perhaps, Clapp's Favorite) that excels the Wilder Early in productiveness.

"Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good."—ELLWANGER & BARRY.

"It has come to stay."—HON. H. E. VANDEMAN.

"Good, handsome, pleasant."—JOHN J. THOMAS.

"Larger and juicier than any of the earlier pears growing here."—THOMAS MEEHAN.

PRICES OF WILDER EARLY PEAR TREES, STANDARD AND DWARF.—First-class trees of either Std. or Dwarf, 20c. each, $2.00 per 12, $15 per 100, extra large, 25c. each, $2.50 per 12, $18 per 100.

GIFT TREES.—We give free with every $5.00 worth of stock ordered at prices in this catalogue, 5 Cherry, or 5 Plum, or 5 Standard or Dwarf Pear Trees, a little less than medium size, or 5 strong currant bushes, Green's selection, if ordered before March 15th. Each patron ordering $5.00 worth, or more, of trees is entitled to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year. But you must claim the paper and claim the trees when sending in your order.

No San José Scale Certificate.

This is to certify that I have this sixth day of February, 1897, examined the nursery stock of Green's Nursery Co., grown in their nurseries at Rochester, N. Y., also stock held by them in their cellars, and find no indications of the presence of the San José scale, peach yellows, rosette, or other injurious insect or fungus diseases that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard. V. H. LOWE, Deputy Inspector.

Copy of certificate from the Entomologist of the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Do Not Forget When Ordering to Add Money for Packing, as Follows:—On orders of from $1.00 to $4.00, add 25c.; $4.00 to $5.00, add 35c.; $6.00 to $10.00, add 75c.; $12.00 to $15.00, add $1.00; $16.00 to $20.00, add $1.50; on orders of from $21.00 to $25.00, add $1.85; for boxing and packing on larger orders add one cent per tree.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES OF PEARS.

Anjou (Beurre d' Anjou).—*Standard and Dwarf.*—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. See illustration above.

Note what one writer in *Popular Gardening* says: "Anjou—the noblest Roman of them all. **This tree is perfect in form** and grows with great rapidity. **The quality of the fruit is simply superb.** The pear is smooth, large, light green, ripening to a lemon yellow, melting, juicy and refreshing. It should be picked in October and will keep until Christmas. It is the pear for profit. **See prices of Anjou, page 2.**

Duchesse Pear.—Duchesse d' Angouleme.—*Standard and Dwarf.*—What the Bartlett pear is as a standard, the Duchess pear is as a Dwarf. That is to say, that the Dwarf Duchesse pear is planted more largely than all other dwarf pears put together. This is owing to the fact that the Duchesse tree has a vigorous and healthy growth, and bears uniformly heavy crops of large and attractive fruit. There is no pear in existence which out-yields the Duchesse. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit, or for cooking. The Duchesse, like all dwarf pears, should have the branches of the last season's growth cut back at least one-half every fall or in the spring before growth begins. This is necessary to prevent the trees getting too tall and top-heavy. This cutting back also induces formation of fruit-buds, and promotes early and abundant fruiting. While we recommend the Duchesse for general planting, we recommend other varieties in the same orchard. While the Duchesse blossoms produce fruit unaided by other varieties, it is suspected that all pears do better when different varieties are grown in the same orchard. An excellent commercial variety. It does well as a standard, but attains perfection as a dwarf. The fruit is large, greenish yellow, often russet; flesh yellow with white, melting, buttery and juicy. Ripens mid-autumn and later. It is a variety that finds a ready sale in market. We recommend it highly, especially as a dwarf.

We urge our patrons to plant at least a few dwarf trees, because they will get quick returns. Every one wishes to see the fruit of this noble pear. As a dwarf it makes a perfect tree, suitable for orchard or garden planting.

See prices of Duchesse, page 2.

Kieffer Pear.—*Standard and Dwarf.*—The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its splendid growth of tree, productiveness, and selling well in market. For the home garden this variety will not be a favorite with all, although some like the fruit, and everybody admires the tree, which is as good an ornamental tree as ever graced a lawn or door yard. One fruit grower said: "Owing to the question of quality he thought it would not sell, but the past season buyers ran after him and sought the Kieffer." Its looks sell it. He has 1,600 trees. Those ten years from the bud were as large as Bartletts 25 years old. The fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off and is good to handle because it is hard when fit to pick. Nine hundred and forty trees, eight and nine years old, produced last year 791 barrels, which sold for $1,028.30, averaging $1.30 per barrel, clear of all expenses. 100 trees produced 191 barrels, which sold for $248.30.

GIFT TREES.—We give free with every $5.00 worth of stock ordered at prices in this catalogue, 5 Cherry, or 5 Plum, or 5 Standard or Dwarf Pear Trees, a little less than medium size, or 5 strong Currant bushes, Green's selection, if ordered before March 15th. Each patron ordering $5.00 worth, or more, of trees is entitled to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year. But you must claim the paper and claim the trees when sending in your order.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Clapp's Favorite Pear. — *Standard and Dwarf.* — Season, August, earlier than Bartlett. This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Every tree on our grounds, whether in the fence corner or in the cultivated orchard, bears profusely every year. The past season the limbs had to be propped up. Every limb was a veritable rope of pears.

A splendid pear resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous, either as standard or dwarf. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it ripens upon the tree. This is a newish pear, very large, remarkably beautiful and a prolific bearer. **No collection is complete without it.** Larger than Bartlett and has a handsome, red side. Price, page 2.

Flemish Beauty. —A large, beautiful, melting sweet pear Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Season Sept. and Oct. Needs an open sunny location on well drained soil for best results. In reply to an enquiry from McDonough Co., Ill., the secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society writes: "If I could plant but one pear in your section it would be Flemish Beauty, as it will produce more bushels than any other kind. Kieffer is comparatively free from blight and promises well, but I have not seen enough of it to recommend it very positively. The Illinois State Horticultural Society recommends the following list: Tyson, Seckel, Kieffer, Flemish Beauty and Howell. Price on page 2.

Seckel Pear. — *Standard and Dwarf.* — The standard of excellence in the pear, small, but of the highest flavor and production. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Season September and October. **Gives Excellent Results**, both as standard and dwarf, succeeds well throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States. Price page 2.

Dwarf Pears should be planted so that the point where the bud is on the quince root be two or three inches below the surface of ground. Our specialties in **Dwarf Pears** are **Duchesse, Wilder Early, Idaho, Vermont Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou and Louise Bonne,** all excellent varieties. Plant a Dwarf Pear hedge, buying of us 100 or 200 trees at $6.50 per 100. These will delight your people, and be a home feature.

SECKLE PEAR.

Sheldon Pear.—First Quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season October and November. It is impossible to do justice to this noble variety, either in description or illustration. One pear grower says: "It is the finest table pear in the world, and good for canning also, but not as good as Flemish Beauty, Bartlett and Louise. Picked early in September and stored in a cold cellar it will be in good order for two months. It is large and handsome, and the tree is very productive. Even the smallest pears on the tree are always delicious; so there is no waste fruit." Price page 2.

SHELDON.

Lawrence.—Late Winter Pear.—*Standard and Dwarf.* — Size medium to large, obovate: golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the best winter pears and one that should be in every collection, whether for home use or market. It succeeds well either on the pear or the quince. Though not over large and showy, its excellent quality and productiveness places it high in the estimation of all our pear growers. In ten or a dozen lists recommended by horticultural societies and leading horticulturists in different States, Lawrence is named as one of the best varieties. Season, December. Price page 2.

Clairgeau Pear.—*Standard and dwarf.* Very large, pyriform shape; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and **early abundant bearer**; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. Its points worthy of note are beauty, large size, keeping and shipping qualities. Season, pick early in October and store until last of November.

PRICE of Clairgeau, Winter Nellis, Beurre Bosc, Josephine, Gifford, all standard, no dwarf trees, 35c. each.

Seven Years Famine—During the past few years nurserymen have been obliged to sell trees for less than cost, Result, many nurserymen have become discouraged, have lost money, have stopped propagating and growing stock. The consequence will be 7 years of famine in trees, and prices will sharply advance. This will be the last year of low prices, so plant now.

We give below a list of varieties which are not planted in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading specialties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties you should write us as early as possible in the season so as to enable us to secure a larger supply of additional varieties for you in case we should be sold out when your order is reached.

PRICE OF ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEAR TREES.

STANDARD.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 25c. each; $2.50 per 12.
Bartlett Seckel, Std. and Dwarf, Buffum, Duchess, Vermont Beauty, Std. and Dwarf, Lincoln Coreless, Louise Bonne, Lucy Duke, Bessemianka, Tyson, Lawson, Howell.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.—Standard.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 20c, each; $2.00 per 12; $10.00 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 foot trees, 25c. each; $2.50 per 12; $14.00 per 100.

Dwarf.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each; $1.50 per 12; $8.00 per 100. Extra size. 18c. each; $2.00 per 12; $10.00 per 100 (except otherwise priced).

The varieties offered at above prices are as follows: Bartlett, Duchesse, Sheldon, (no dwarfs), Anjou, B. De. Kieffer, Vermont Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Howell.

AMERICAN BLUSH—THE BEST WINTER APPLE. *(See description below.)*

There is no winter apple superior as a market or dessert fruit, to the American Blush. It stands at the head, absolutely, of all winter apples. It is of medium to large size, oblate, beautiful crimson on yellow skin, superlative quality, hardy and productive. The flesh of the American Blush is of a crisp and tender character, juicy, aromatic and the most tempting of all apples. Once eaten one cannot forget the peculiar delicacy and attractiveness of this highly flavored variety. Not only is it attractive in appearance and flavor, but it is remarkably reliable in bearing—every year in many localities. Where other varieties have failed year after year, American Blush has yielded large crops of remarkable fruit. Season, November to January. We make a specialty of this splendid apple because we realize its value to our patrons. There are other good varieties that could be propagated more easily, that would perhaps make a larger tree in a given time, but **none** that **will give our friends better returns** for a winter fruit. As a dessert fruit, cooking fruit, for a shipment to nearby markets, or for exportation to England it will be found an **excellent variety.**

PRICES, large 2-year old trees, 6 ft., 25 cents each; $2.50 per 12.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES WHERE NOT OTHERWISE STATED.

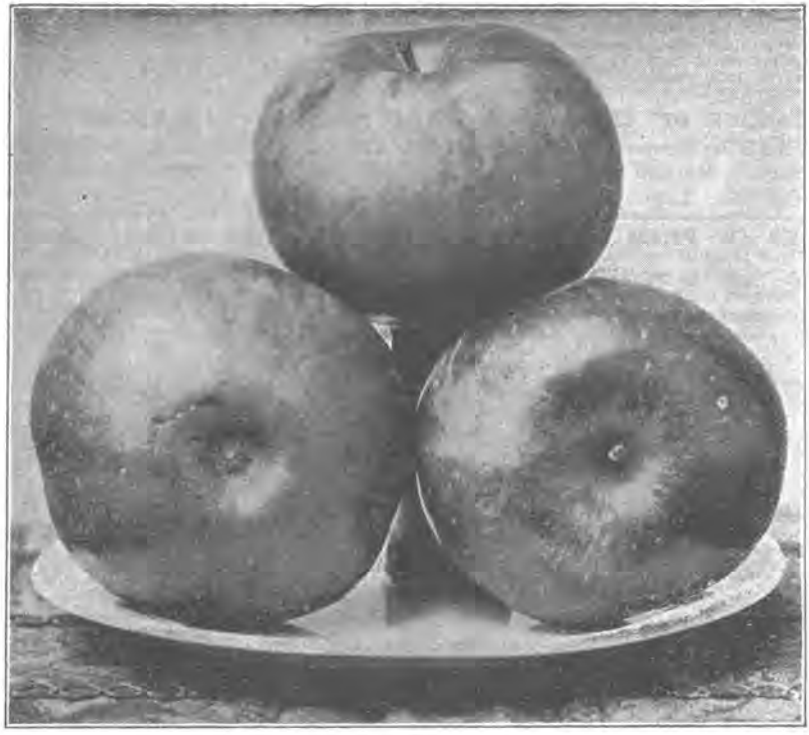
First-class trees, 2 to 3 years, 5 to 6 feet, 15 cents each: $1.50 per 12: $12.00 per 100.
Extra size, 6 to 7 feet, 18 cents each: $1.80 per 12: $15.00 per 100.

The varieties offered at above prices are:

BALDWIN,
BEN DAVIS,
DUCHESSE OF OLDENBURG,
WEALTHY,
RHODE ISLAND GREENING,
YELLOW TRANSPARENT,
NORTHERN SPY,
KING.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1870.

Dwarf Pear Trees for Hedges.—Do you know that you can plant in your garden, or at one side of your front yard, a row of Dwarf pear trees, two, three to four feet apart in a row, and make of them a beautiful hedge? I have planted such a row across my garden. The trees will come into bearing the second or third year, and will continue to bear for a lifetime. But after these trees have grown five or ten years it may be well, but not necessarily, to remove every other tree. If you cannot do better, take your pruning shears and trim the tops each year as you would an ordinary hedge. In blossom or in fruit this will be an attractive novel feature of your place. Train the hedges very low when planting, and never let the hedges get very high. Small trees costing only $6.50 per 100 are suitable for such a hedge. Plant a Dwarf pear hedge this spring.



ABOVE CUT OF FANNY APPLE IS REDUCED SIZE.

THE FANNY APPLE.—The handsomest of all late summer or early fall apples and the **finest in quality.** Also beautiful in form and of good size. The Fanny was recommended to me by the lamented Charles Downing, who sent me specimens which delighted me beyond expression. He pronounced it the queen of apples. It is of a dark, rich crimson color; firm, juicy, agreeable subacid. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive; originated in Pennsylvania. Trees on our grounds have fruited several seasons. Very desirable as a dessert fruit. We predict for it a great future. J. S. Gaylord, Kan., writes: "My Fanny trees are healthy, thrifty, grow well in orchard, produce good crops of fine apples. Bore in '91, when we had no other good apples."

PRICE, Nice 2 year trees, 25c. each, $2.50 per 12, extra large trees, 5c. each per tree additional.

The Value of an Apple Tree.—A writer in *New York Tribune* says: "I pass a door yard almost daily, of less than an acre, which contains about a dozen apple trees and fifteen or twenty cherry trees. The yield of apples last year, in a poor season, was ten barrels of good winter apples and three barrels of cider, the total value being about $45. This summer the cherry trees bore heavily, and I should judge the returns may have been about $50 or $60."

John Miller of West Virginia, has sold his apple crop for $20,000. This is the product of thirty-four acres of mountain land, the assessed value of which is less than $3 per acre. As a side issue Mr. Miller realized between $3,000 and $4,000 from his peach crop. His father, from a much smaller apple orchard, realized between $8,000 and $10,000.

Additional List of Varieties of Apples.

We give below a list of varieties which are not planted by orchardists in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading varieties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties you should write us as early as possible in the season to enable us to secure a supply of these additional varieties for you in case we should be sold out when your order is reached.

The following list embrace many varieties of apples of great value in certain localities. These rare apples are usually sold out at 50 cents or more each.

Our price for first-class trees is 18c. each except where other prices are given.

Walter Pease, a high class fall apple, says New York Tribune.

Pewaukee,	**Jacob Sweet,**
Longfield,	Shiawasee Beauty,
Wagener,	Walker's Beauty,
Fameuse,	Wolfe River,
Sutton Beauty,	Tallman Sweet,
Stark,	**Red Astrachan,**
Rambo,	Walbridge,
Sweet Bough,	Scott's Winter,
Early Strawberry,	Maiden's Blush,
Beauty of Bath,	Twenty Ounce,
Congress,	Newton Wonder,
Yellow Belleflower,	North Star,
Fall Pippin,	McIntosh,
Glori Mundi,	Wine Sap.
Gravenstein,	

Bismarck (new), tops cut back, 50c. each.
Banana (new), 50c. each, Lord Nelson, 25c. each.

If you have no use for this catalogue, kindly hand it to some neighboring fruit grower, and oblige C. A. Green.

Cherries for Garden and Market.—There are few trees more attractive than the Cherry on account of its beautiful foliage, attractive blossoms, and showy fruit. It is often planted upon the lawn of the village and city, as well as the farm lawn. It furnishes a delightful shade and is a clean tree. The cherry tree does better without cultivation than almost any other fruit tree, but if possible the first few years it should be cultivated or mulched on the surface of the soil with manure. I have heard of a cherry tree that was 6½ feet in circumference, with a spread of branches measuring 90 feet. Since it bore its first crop it has borne without one omission, 600 to 1,000 pounds of superior cherries, selling for 7 cents per pound. We seldom hear of a cherry orchard. This may be a good reason why it is profitable to plant cherries. Surely it requires more labor to pick cherries than apples, but the profit is comparatively large. It is usual for people to avoid crops which require much labor, whereas those are the very crops wherein usually the most money can be made. Complaint is often made of birds feeding upon the cherries, but surely they are so productive a few would not be missed; and where the orchard is large the birds make but little impression upon the enormous yield, picking out mainly wormy specimens. The cherry tree bears almost every year and is an early fruiter. Prices page 10.

WINDSOR BLACK CHERRY.—For prices see page 10.

A Cherry Orchard.—Plant a cherry orchard, a great curiosity in Eastern States, and a very profitable investment. In California, fruit growers plant one hundred acres in one cherry orchard. They sell the fruit in your village, and in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, right under your nose.

This seems strange, you in the Middle and Eastern States having fertile soil, adapted to cherry culture, yet your people eat cherries that come from California, and pay fancy prices.

Cherries are the easiest fruit grown. Trees are sold at the nurseries at low prices, and they succeed on a great variety of soils and localities. They come early into bearing, and there are many favorable features in regard to them, among which is the fact that the fruit can be gathered not necessarily the day it colors or ripens, but after a period of a week, or two, or more.

The Black Tartarian cherry growing in my dooryard remains upon the tree in a remarkable condition for at least a month. The early Richmond is similar in this respect, and many others of that class.

Fruit growers have erroneous ideas of the perishable nature of cherries, owing to their experience with white cherries, which sometimes decay rapidly after prolonged showers in hot weather. We do not recommend these for extensive market culture owing to this peculiarity, but if the seasons are not showery at the time of ripening, the white cherries will hang on the trees almost as long as any. The safest cherries to plant for market are the black, or the red commonly called sour or Morello cherries. Under this last head are such varieties as Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello, etc.

If you have no use for this catalogue, kindly hand it to some neighboring fruit grower, and oblige Chas. A. Green.

GIFT TREES.—We give free with every $5.00 worth of stock ordered at prices in this catalogue, if ordered before March 15th, 5 strong Currant bushes, or 5 Cherry, or 5 Plum, or 5 Standard or Dwarf Pear Trees, a little less than medium size, Green's selection. Each patron ordering $5.00 worth, or more, of trees is entitled to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year. But you must claim the paper and claim the trees when sending in your order.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

GREENS SIX BOOK'S, devoted 1st, to Apple Culture; 2nd, Pear Culture; 3rd, Plum and Cherry Culture; 4th, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture; 5th, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry, and Persimmon Culture, illustrated, under one leatherette cover, price 25c. postpaid, or mailed free as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, 50c.

GREEN'S FOUR BOOKS, devoted to, How We Made The Old Farm Pay; 2nd, Peach Culture; 3rd, How to Propagate Trees, Plants and and Vines; 4th, General Fruit Instructor, all under one paper cover, illustrated, price by mail, postpaid, 25c., or given as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for 50c.

Do Not Forget When Ordering to Add Money for Packing, as Follows:—On orders of from $1.00 to $3.00, add 25c.; $4.00 to $5.00, add 35c.; $6.00 to $10.00, add 75c.; $12.00 to $15.00, add $1.00; $16.00 to $20.00, add $1.50; on orders of from $21.00 to $25.00, add $1.85; for boxing and packing on larger orders add one cent per tree.

BIGARREAU OR SWEET CHERRIES.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Tree vigorous and rapid grower, erect when young, becoming spreading when older, the large limbs losing side branches giving the lower interior a bare appearance. Fruit attached by threes, short-cordate, not pointed. Flesh dark purple, soft, but firmish; deep, dark red or black. Juice very sweet and abundant. Stone small. Regular and heavy bearer, quality excellent. Ripe in the middle of June. The Tartarian is the best black heart for market and family purposes. It does not rot as badly as the light hearts, and though not as firm as desirable, its high quality, regularity in bearing, and dark color recommend it strongly.

NAPOLEON CHERRY.—Tree medium size, erect with roundish head. fruit borne generally in twos; very large, oblong cordate; light lemon yellow with red cheek in the sun. Flesh very hard, brittle, colorless, reddish at stone.

Stem medium length, stout, in a moderately deep, even cavity. Good. Excellent bearer. Ripe about June 20th. The Napoleon Bigarreau is probably the most desirable light colored cherry for market purposes. Its hard flesh and large size make it a good shipper and an attractive fruit when placed in small packages. Although it rots badly, if picked as soon as well colored and before ripe this difficulty will be largely obviated. It must be watched closely in humid weather and when the first signs of rotting appear, the crop must be picked or it will be lost.

WINDSOR.—Tree upright, vigorous and rapid grower, leaves large. Fruit large, roundish oblong, very firm, juicy, mottled red; flesh pinkish, sometimes streaked. Quality good, heavy bearer. The most desirable late cherry either in the firm or tender-fleshed varieties. It hangs a long time and does not rot badly. No new cherry of recent years has attracted so much attention, owing to its large size, beautiful dark color, almost black; its firmness, its qualifications as a shipper, and its excellent eating qualities. The variety has been recommended by John J. Thomas, Patrick Barry, S. D. Willard, and others of the most prominent fruit growers of this country who have given it a thorough trial, and have found it unexcelled by any variety for home use and for market. It originated in the cold, severe climate of Canada. While we cannot recommend it as being hardy enough for the northwest, where nothing but the Early Richmond type succeeds, it is a great success in Western New York and throughout the middle States. The tree combines attractiveness as a lawn tree, with beautiful shade, and is exceedingly beautiful when in blossom, or laden with its delicious crop of fruit. It should be planted by all who have a garden, a door-yard, a lawn or an orchard. See cut.

Centennial Cherry.—A large, light colored sweet cherry; flesh very firm, thus making it the most valuable of the sweet varieties for shipping. Resembles Napoleon in appearance, of which it is a seedling, but is larger and more oblate in form. Tree a handsome grower. Its sweetness is very pronounced, being exceedingly sugary. Its briskness and honeyed sweetness make it a desirable table fruit, but its great value is in its firmness, which makes it probably the best shipping cherry yet introduced. Ripens in midseason. Professor H. E. Van Deman says of the Centennial as follows: "Fruit very firm and of good flavor. This seems to be an improvement on Napoleon Bigarreau."

PRICE, 1 year trees, 50c. each.

Cherry Trees Along the Roadside.—Trees in fence corners and along the roadsides are profitable. Our farms are all planted that way, and the trees now produce fruit that costs nothing. Thousands of trees can be thus planted on every farm. We bought 10 acres at Rochester and planted 350 trees around the fence borders. Standard pears, apples and cherries do well in such places. *I know of cherry trees by the roadside of a farm that yield from $100 to $200 worth of cherries per year*, besides greatly beautifying the place. Think of such trees in blossom or in fruit—what is more beautiful?

Prof. L. H. Bailey says that the cherry is a neglected fruit in Western New York, there being no orchards, though the demand is good in open market and in canneries. Surely nothing will pay better than a cherry orchard and there is no safer variety to plant than the Early Richmond, which bears at a very early age. Supposing cherry trees are planted fifteen feet apart, each way, there would be 205 trees per acre, which, taken at the lowest yield for young trees, two dollars and a half per tree, would yield $512 per acre.

The Neglected Cherry. While other fruits have been receiving much attention of late, the cherry has been neglected, and yet few are more attractive in appearance, more seasonable or inviting in pies or preserves, or more marketable when tastefully packed fresh or evaporated. I have planted many cherry trees about the fences surrounding my orchards where they have thrived remarkably well with but little attention. These are mostly of the yellow and black varieties.

PRICE—Sweet Varieties.—Windsor, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, large size, 20c. each, $2.00 per 12, $12.00 per 100. Medium size, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12, $10.00 per 100. Centennial, 50c. each.

The *Farm Journal* says: "Try Red Cross Currant. It is a red variety, bunch and berry of the largest size. Sample sent us was as fine as any we ever saw."

Loudon Red Raspberry. New. As close a comparison as it was possible to make between Loudon and Kenyon, shows them to be nearly, if not quite, identical in cane growth and fruit. Both sorts were planted quite late in the spring of the previous year and the growth was not large nor the fruits abundant. Perhaps another year's growth may bring out some differences. The plants are quite hardy, and Loudon is a very promising variety, either for home use or market.—*Michigan Hort. Report.*

Seven Years of Famine.—During the past seven years nurserymen have sold trees for less than it cost to produce them. The result is many have become discouraged, have lost money, and have stopped propagating and growing stock. The consequence will be years of famine in trees, and prices will sharply advance. This will be the last year of low prices, hence necessity of planting now. Trees can be bought at half the price they will be sold for in the coming years. There is a wild craze among people about newly discovered gold mines. History has taught that on the average he who stays at home and devotes himself diligently to a legitimate enterprise, succeeds better than gold miners. The man who plants orchards, and berry fields judiciously, will make more money than the average gold miner.

There are four cherry trees growing near the house of C. A. Green, which have not failed to bear as far back as can be remembered. In seasons of scarcity these four trees have yielded over $50.00 worth of cherries sold in the home market. Do not fail to plant a few cherry trees.

EARLY RICHMOND.

Early Richmond Cherry.—An early, red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry, it would be Early Richmond," says *American Agriculturist*. "For Illinois, I know of no cherry but Early Richmond that can be relied upon for market. For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.

I have at our fruit farm two rows and a half of Early Richmond cherry trees, each row containing about forty trees. These trees are not large, having been planted but about ten years. We find them the most profitable tree upon our place, the yield often being from two dollars and a half to four dollars per tree, or $500 to $800 per acre. At our Rochester place we have four cherry trees which bring us in every year from twenty to forty dollars. We are told by the former owner that he sold the fruit one season for sixty dollars from these four trees.

REDUCED SIZE.

MONTMORENCY.—Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive. This variety seems to be almost as popular as the Early Richmond. We seldom have trees enough to supply the demand. Canning houses like this variety. You cannot make a mistake in planting it. "For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—Without doubt one of the most valuable of this class. Easily grown, generally producing a heavy crop. Fruit dark red, quality good, with a rich, acid flavor; late. Tree very hardy, and recommended for extremely cold latitudes.

Professor Budd of the Iowa Experimental Station, says that a cherry orchard does best when planted thickly in rows running north and south, and giving a wider space between the rows to admit the sun and allow free circulation of air. Orchards where the rows were twenty-four feet apart, and the trees ten feet apart in the rows, have done better than those planted in the usual way.

REDUCED SIZE.

Dyehouse.—A hardy and valuable cherry. Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Richmond, fine quality, its early bearing remarkable as its great hardiness. Often bears at two years old, and has the appearance of being covered with a scarlet cloth, such is the abundance of the fruit. Has the smallest pit of any cherry known; a splendid keeper. For tarts, pies and especially for canning, it has no superiors among cherries. See price on this page.

Ostheim.—A large and hardy Russian cherry; has been tested and found valuable; has done remarkably well in this State, Kansas, Minnesota and elsewhere. It is the latest of all cherries, always holds its fruit, and is invariably large, productive and good in every way. The great cherry for the West. One of the best and most profitable sorts. A moderate grower, bears early, is very productive; fruit large, liver-colored, juicy, rich, almost sweet. See price on this page.

Cherry growing is one of the neglected industries of Western New York. There are practically no bearing orchards of sweet cherries, and very few of sour cherries. The product is sold both in the open market and to canneries. In general, the factories afford the better market, although well grown and nicely packed fruits, particularly of the sweet kinds, find a ready sale in the general market.

"Like a double cherry, we grew together, seeming parted, but yet a union in partition, two lovely berries on one stem."—*Shakespeare.*

Prices for Cherry Trees.—Hardy Varieties.—Eng. Morello, Early Richmond, Montmorency, etc., large size, 20c. each, $2.00 per 12, $11.00 per 100. Medium size, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12, $9.00 per 100.

Additional varieties of Sour Cherries: OLIVET, LOUIS PHILLIPPE, ROCKPORT.

Bargain List of Cherry Trees.—We offer the following varieties of cherry trees, two year old, carefully graded, well branched, straight bodies, good roots, a trifle smaller than the medium size offered in this catalogue. All are valuable varieties as follows: *Early Richmond*, Governor Wood, Louis Phillippe, May Duke, *Montmorency*, (large), Ostheim, Olivet, Wragg, Dyehouse. Price of bargain cherry trees, 10c. each; $1.00 per 12; $6.50 per 100. Add for boxing 25c. per 12; $1.00 per 100.

Black Tartarian, English Morello, Napoleon, Windor.

Price, 12c. each, $1.20 per 12; $7.50 per 100.

☞On all bargain lists we reserve the right to substitute in case we are sold out of the variety called for, when we come to fill your order.

Not one in 1,000 who buy our trees, etc., come to our nursery. They simply make out their order on order sheet (see last page) and send it to us by mail, with a postal order, or money to pay the bill. Many thousand dollars each year is sent us in this way. None is lost, and every patron is satisfied.

Do Not Forget When Ordering to Add Money for Packing, as Follows:—On orders of from $1.00 to $3.00, add 25c.; $4.00 to $5.00, add 35c.; $6.00 to $10.00, add 75c.; $12.00 to $15.00, add $1.00; $16.00 to $20.00, add $1.50; on orders of from $21.00 to $25.00, add $1.85; for boxing and packing on larger orders add one cent per tree. Remember to pay postage on plants mailed. See last pages of this Catalogue.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PLUM CULTURE.

The plum delights in a rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than apple or pear, and yet in field cultivation it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit trees; but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted ten or twelve feet apart. Plum trees bear at an early age. The yield of plums from an acre is surprising. Perhaps no fruit needs more frequent manuring than the plum, owing to the great crops of fruit that it bears. It will also succeed on rich, sandy soil. Plum trees are usually planted when two years old from the bud although some of the strong growing kinds may be planted a year old with good results. Plum trees are planted about as far apart as peaches, that is, from 15 to 18 feet apart each way. Many growers prefer to plant them closer one way than the other and eventually to stop cultivation in one direction. If this system is used they may be placed 18 or 20 feet apart one way, and from 10 to 12 feet the other way. The trees are pruned the same way that apple trees are, when planted. It is generally advisable to start tops as low as possible. This means that the limbs should start out from three to four feet above the ground. With modern implements and methods of tillage there is no inconvenience in working the land if tops are started as low. Plums can be grown profitably in the hennery; hens destroy the curculio which hide under the trees. In large orchards the curculio has often proved a benefactor instead of an enemy, simply thinning out the superfluous fruit. A fruit grower living near our Nursery at Clifton has an orchard of plums, largely Bradshaw, Lombard and Prunes, located on the east side of a hill, sheltered on the west by a piece of woods. It is surprising what crops this orchard produces.

The plum of late years is attracting more attention than ever before. I noticed recently, a large plum orchard, owned by a successful plum grower. He did not pretend to plow the ground close to the trees but allowed a strip along the rows to be covered with grass, although the space between the rows was thoroughly cultivated; his dwarf pears were grown in the same manner. The first three or four years, however, it was easy to cultivate close to the rows with horse cultivator and no grass was allowed to accumulate there; these trees were thrifty and healthy and have been yielding heavy crops for years. Four or five bushels of plums per tree, is not an unusual crop.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES.—All on Plum Roots.—First-Class, 2 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 20c. each, $2.00 per 12, $12.00 per 100. Extra Size, 6 to 7 feet, 25c. each, $2.50 per 12, $15.00 per 100.

The varieties offered at above prices are: York State, Bradshaw, Lombard, Niagara, Prunus Simoni, German Prune, Reine Claude, Genii, Willard, Shipper's Pride.

Additional Varieties.—We give below a list of varieties which are not planted in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading specialties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties write us as early as possible in the season so as to enable us to secure them for you in case we should be sold out when your order is received. **PRICES.—1st class, 5 to 6 ft. size, 25c. each, $2.50 per 12. Extra size, 6 to 7 feet, 30c. each, $3.00 per 12. VARIETIES AS FOLLOWS:—Coe's Golden Drop, Shropshire Damson, Fellemburg, Moore's Arctic, Spaulding, Monarch, Yellow Japan, Washington, Imperial Gage, Arch Duke, Duane's Purple, Yellow Botan. Saratoga, Beauty of Naples, Green Gage, Yellow Japan,**

BARGAIN LIST OF PLUM TREES.—These bargain plum trees are two year old, a trifle smaller than medium size, carefully sorted, well branched, straight bodied, good roots, thrifty trees, 2 yrs. old, which will make good orchards. All are valuable varieties, as follows:—**Lombard, Bradshaw, Arch Duke, German Prune, York State, Grand Duke, Imperial Gage, Moore's Arctic, Shipper's Pride, Spaulding, Fellemberg, Yellow Egg, Genii, Quackenboss, Prunus Simoni. Price for these bargain trees, 15c. each: 1.50 per 12: $7.50 per 100. Add for boxing 25c per 12: $1.00 per 100.**

On all bargain lists we reserve the right to substitute, in case we are sold out of the variety called for, when we come to fill your order.

York State Prune.

YORK STATE PRUNE.—(*French Prune, Italian Prune*).—The ex-President of American Association of Nurserymen is positive that this is a new variety of plum, entirely distinct from any other. While we have not offered it as a new plum it has been our opinion that it was distinct from other varieties. This season we have made a study of York State prune in a large bearing orchard where the French or Italian prunes were also fruiting. The result was that we could see but little variation in the size, shape or color of these varieties. There may be a little variation in quality. We are still of the opinion that it is a seedling produced in Livingston county, but desiring to be exceedingly careful and just to our patrons we make the above statement, and offer these prune trees at the same price as common varieties. Of this we are certain: This is one of the most valuable plums for market purposes on earth. A large orchard near Rochester was heavily laden this year, and the entire crop was sold at more than twice the price of ordinary varieties. It bears shipment well; is of large size, dark blue, covered with blush, and is of superior quality. It ripens the last week in August at Rochester. It has no superior for drying or for canning. A prominent grower writes- "I have a large orchard of York State, and 20 Fellemberg (Italian Prunes). The Italian Prunes in shape and color are the same as York State, but are smaller. I prefer it to Fellemberg. It is a third larger than German Prune. Fruit is large, dark blue, covered with bloom, very attractive in appearance, rich, juicy in quality, free stone. **I have 185 trees** in bearing." Same price as other plum trees.

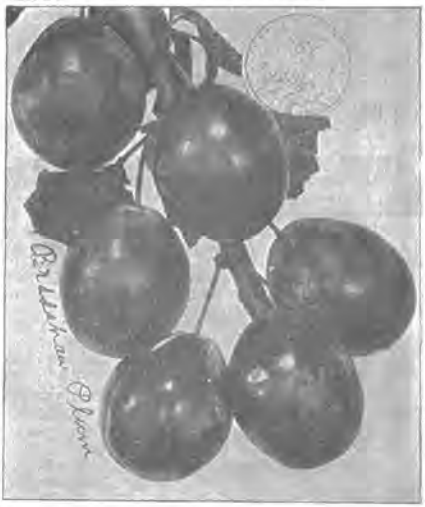
LOMBARD PLUM.—NOTICE SPRAY OF LOMBARD IN BOY'S HAND.

The above photograph was taken by Joseph A. Hagan, of Indiana. It represents an orchard of Lombard, Abundance, Niagara, Saratoga and German Prune bought of Green's Nursery Company the spring of 1891. He says all the trees bore this year. He has been an annual purchaser of us ever since and has just sent in an order for 125 more plum trees. See prices page 12.

Niagara Plum.—This plum, comparatively new, has become exceedingly popular through Western New York, where it originated. It is a very early plum and particularly valuable for this reason. It is a red plum, **large size**, making an attractive appearance in market, and possesses good shipping qualifications. It bears **enormous crops** of fruit with great regularity. No one will be disappointed in planting the Niagara plum, either for home use or for market. The tree is an upright grower, vigorous and healthy. I recently visited a plum grower in Niagara county, who was shipping one thousand baskets, daily, of the Niagara plum. He informed me that it was bringing the highest price in the market and was a veritable gold mine to him. See price, page 12.

Shropshire Damson Plum.—This is the best of Damsons. These are smallish plums, produced in thick clusters or groups, almost hiding the branches from view. It is highly prized for canning and for preserving. The tree is not a rapid grower in the nurseries, is difficult to propagate, therefore trees are always in short supply, and cannot be sold as low as other plum trees. Price, 35c. each; $3.50 per 12.

LOMBARD PLUM.—The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: **The tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not grow**; it is a strong growing tree—trees on our grounds five years of age being as large again as some varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive. My experience has been that it **outyields most other varieties**, and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is enjoyable eaten out of hand and desirable for canning and other domestic purposes. Those who are not familiar with the superior varieties would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick on the limbs that we are compelled to thin out one-half. The more you thin it, the larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season—August. More than one of the leading fruit growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for top budding and grafting slow growing varieties, as it is one of the most vigorous growers, and gives great satisfaction for this purpose. It is an excellent variety, and should be planted in all gardens and orchards. It can be relied upon for a crop often when some other varieties fail.

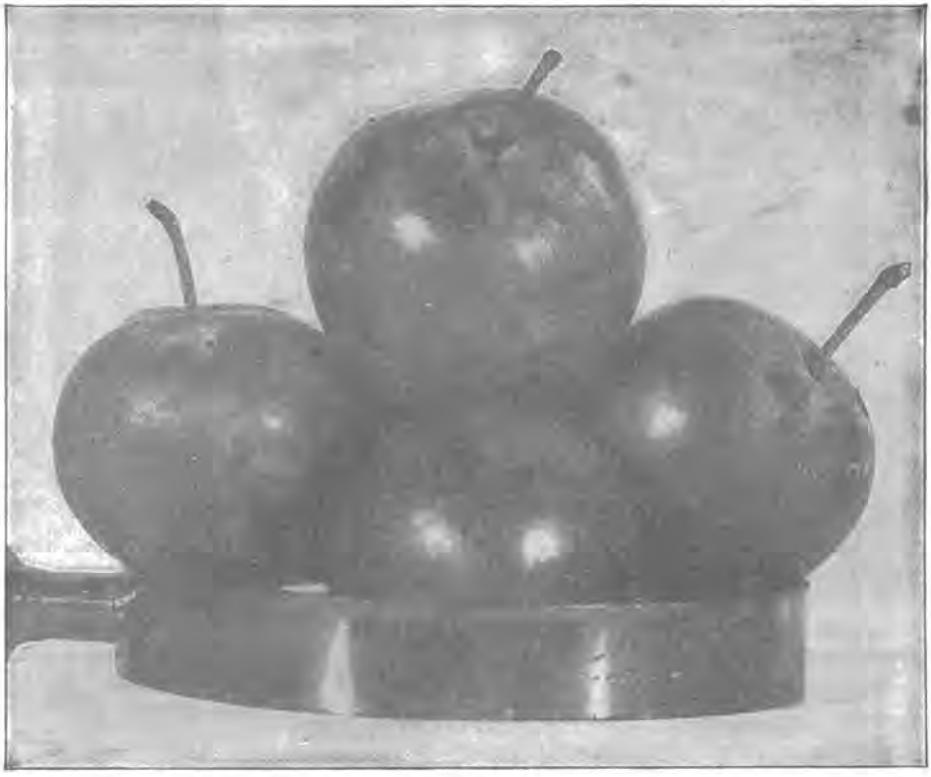


Bradshaw Plum.—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Trees erect and vigorous; **very productive**, valuable for market. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. As regards productiveness it is unequaled by any plum we have ever fruited. To produce the finest fruit heavy thinning should be practiced. The quality is excellent and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance. This plum resembles Niagara in size, color and general good qualities. It is a grand variety, and no collection is complete without it. It is becoming better known each year and is a great favorite for home use on account of its fine quality, and for market for the reason that it is possessed of **great beauty and large size**, and is enormously productive. See price, page 12.

Satsuma, Willard and Red June.

[JAPAN PLUMS.]—These are very valuable additions to our list of very early plums. Price, first-class trees, 20c. each; $2 per 12; $15 per 100. Extra large, 25c. each; $2.50 per 12; $20 per 100.

HALE, Japan Plum $1.00 each.



THE ABUNDANCE (JAPAN) PLUM.—The Abundance is **large, showy** and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright, cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. **For canning it is also excellent.** Its season is early in August in this State, adding to its special value. The editor of *The Rural New Yorker* writes: "*From one little Abundance tree we picked 10 pecks of fruit. The quality is excellent. When fully ripe they are full of juice. The flesh is tender and there is mingled with the plum a peach flavor that is refreshing and agreeable.*" That the Abundance proves to be all that is claimed for it, seems now a settled fact. It is to us a blessing and a revelation—a blessing that we may enjoy plums of our own raising, and a revelation in that we have never before been able to raise plums because of the curculio. August 4th, '95, the *Rural New Yorker* says: "The Abundance Japan Plum tree on our grounds is a sight to behold. The branches are wreaths of fruit, and they, as well as the tree itself, are held up by props and ropes. Here we have Abundance loaded with beautiful fruit, while not a precaution has been taken to destroy the curculio. *Blessed be the Abundance! It is well named.*"

PRICE, 4 feet, well branched, each 15c.; $1.50 per 12; $10.00 per 100. 5 to 6 feet trees, 20c. each; $2 per 12; $15 per 100. Extra large trees, 25c. each; $2.50 per 12; $18 per 100.

German Prune.—Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality. A leading favorite. There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune. They were introduced in this country by Germans many years ago, and for a time these furnished the only market for them. But the prune as a fruit for drying has entirely surpassed the plum, and though it is always dried whole, the seed is not troublesome to the eater. The Pacific Coast States have furnished most of the prunes for commerce. But it is a fruit that succeeds equally well in the East, with the advantage that if more grown near our large cities, there will be considerable demand for the fruit for eating when ripened, but not dried.—*Am. Cultivator.* See price, page 12.

Many Plums.—A leading plum grower of Geneva, N. Y., picked and marketed last season 40,000 eight-pound baskets of plums, says *The Rural New Yorker.*

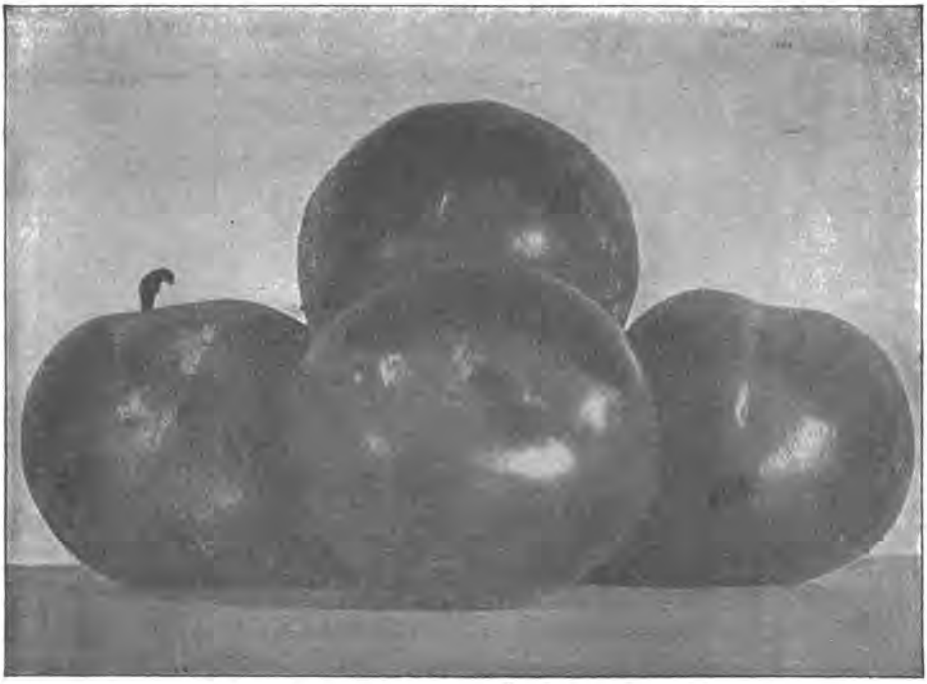
GREEN'S SIX BOOKS, devoted 1st, to Apple Culture; 2d, Pear Culture; 3d, Plum and Cherry Culture; 4th, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture; 5th, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture, illustrated, under one leatherette cover, price 25c., postpaid, or mailed free as a premium with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, one year, 50c.

GREEN'S FOUR BOOKS, devoted to, How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2d, Peach Culture; 3d, How to Propagate Trees, Plants and Vines; 4th, General Fruit Instructor, all under one paper cover, illustrated, price by mail, postpaid, 25c.; or given as a premium with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, one year, for 50c.

For prices of plums and bargain list of plums see page 12.

Please don't forget that our plum trees are on plum roots, which are far ahead of peach roots, will last as long again.

Homes Supplied Complete. **Prices in Plain Figures.** **HIGH QUALITY.** **GREAT VARIETY.** **LOW PRICES.**



Burbank Japan Plum.—*From Photograph by Rural New Yorker.*—A variety now well known in all the plum regions of the United States. Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with a foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin, reddish purple; flesh, yellow, rather coarse but juicy and good. Its beauty as a market variety is unsurpassed.

The fruit is roundish conical, tapering to a blunt point opposite the stem: stem stout, one-half inch long; suture almost wanting; surface smooth, with but little bloom; scattering dots and streaks of russet sometimes apparent; dots numerous, brown and very small; color, reddish purple, over rich yellow, which often shows through in patches; skin of medium thickness, tender and peels from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh amber yellow, tender, juicy; flavor rich, sweet, aromatic; quality best; stones small, plump, adhering to flesh. Best of the Japan plums.—H. E. VAN DEMAN.

This ripens later than the Early Abundance. There are few or none of the Japanese plums so far generally tested, that have proven of so much worth as the Burbank. It is an abundant bearer, and several years' trial has proven it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. Certainly it will endure the winters as far north as the central parts of New York and Iowa.

If any one has had doubts as to the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of the Japan plums, the season of 1896 has settled these. Here in Connecticut, where the peach crop was practically a total failure, the Japan plums gave partial crops on many trees, while others were full to bending with luscious fruit. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century. Trees of tremendous vigor; come into bearing two and three years after planting, and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of nearly three months with a daily supply of most luscious plums.—J. H. HALE.

From Indiana equally favorable reports are sent out, and from cold Iowa, where only very hardy fruits can be depended on, comes word of superb crops of Burbank Japan plums. A number of our customers have Japan plum trees, which, the second year from planting, produced fruit which sold for more than enough to pay the entire cost.

PRICES, first-class trees, 20c. each, $2 per 12, $15 per 100, extra large at 25c. each, $2.50 per 12, $20 per 100; 4 ft. trees, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12, $10 per 100.

Courtship while eating plums is scarcely more fascinating than plum or other forms of fruit growing. Plant a plum orchard and be happy and prosperous.

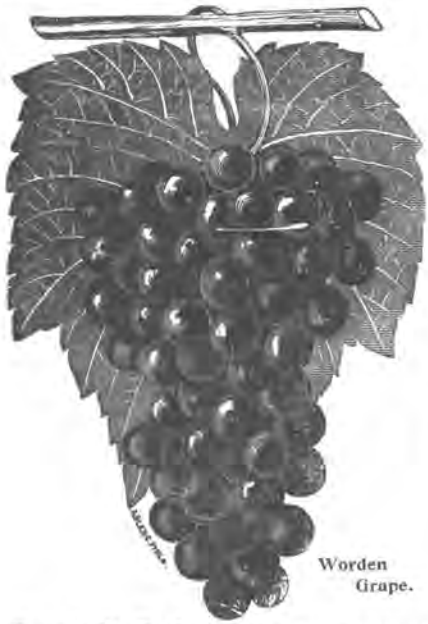
Plums are among the most easily produced fruits. I have at my kitchen door two plum trees that seldom fail to bear heavy crops of delicious fruit. One tree remains in bearing a long time. Each morning the ripe, juicy fruit is found on the dewy grass, fresh and cool. Each morning my children and I stroll by this plum tree and regale ourselves. Such a plum tree may cost you 20 cents. What is it worth to the family?

C. A. GREEN.

GRAPE CULTURE.—Plant grape vines near the house. Make a trellis or allow the vines to grow on the porch; it will afford a pleasant shade and produce an abundance of delicious fruit. Those in good health enjoy it and should eat a few clusters every day. The sick crave the fruit of the grape vine, and it is prescribed for them when other fruits must not be thought of. On occasions persons have come a long distance to our nurseries to purchase grapes for the sick relative or friend. No home is complete without at least 12 grape vines. How well I remember the ancient vines that twined their tendrils about the home of my childhood. No ornamental vine is more attractive. It is worth its cost for ornament alone. Grape vines will bear fruit the third year from planting, and will continue to bear for a hundred or more years; hence a grape vine which may cost ten or twenty cents must be a good investment, planted where it can run over the piazza, over the side of the barn or shed, over the garden fence, or to cover some objectionable object, such as a stump, out-house or pile of stones. When established it will succeed without any cultivation, in good soil, but should be pruned annually. No home is complete without grape vines. How pleasant to clip off a cluster of fresh, bloom-dusted grapes as you walk at the morning or evening hour. Grapes are now grown by the hundred acres in many parts of this country. While large vineyardists sell their crops at moderate prices, the fruit grower who has an acre or less may sell them to his regular patrons at prices very much higher. This is the case at our Rochester fruit farm. Such as we have bring more than double the price secured by large growers, and are a very profitable crop. Among the varieties most largely grown and generally in favor are the **Concord, Diamond,** Delaware, Niagara, **Worden,** and Brighton.

We do not offer a long list of varieties of grapes. There are other good ones besides those we offer but we know these we offer to be excellent varieties—these embrace all colors and a long season of ripening. These do well in nearly every grape growing region, and will do well in your garden or vineyard.

We fruit every season thirty or forty varieties and find this list suits us. It is our choice for home or market.



Worden Grape.

Campbell's Early Grape is a new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden, quality is good and it is a long keeper.

PRICES, one year old, $1.50 each; two year old, $2.00 each.

THE WORDEN GRAPE.—An excellent black grape, both for home use and market. Every-one plants it. It is our main market grape. It is an enormous cropper, and its vines are vigorous enough to ripen such crops, but the more fruit a vine carries the later will it ripen its fruit. Worden is ripe and gone before Concord comes in. It is an early black grape, very large in cluster and berry, of good quality, selling well everywhere. In brief, Worden is an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. If only one grape vine can be planted, plant the Worden.

See illustration of Worden to the left.

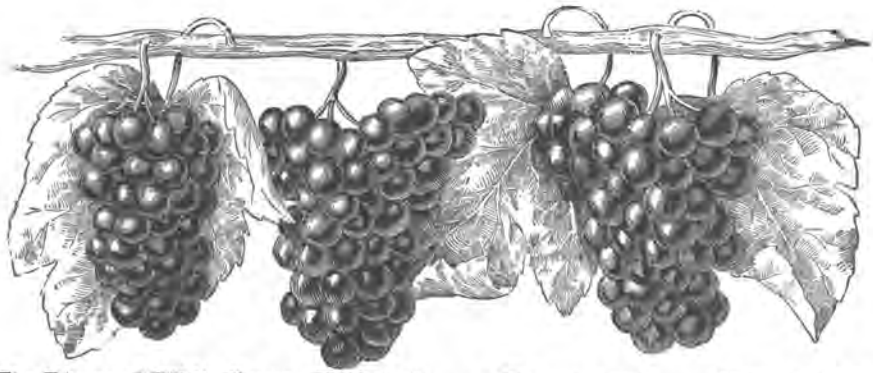
PRICES, 2 years, 10 cents each, 75 cents per 12, $5 per 100.

EATON. Very large, black, good, 12c. each.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—I think I know a good thing when I see it and must say for extra nice stock, superior packing, labeling, &c., and close attention to purchasers' request—I mark you up head.—A. W. K., Indiana.

A WELL TRAINED EATON GRAPE IN FRUITING.



The Diamond White Grape.—This is an excellent variety for those having only a small garden, or those desiring to plant for market. In growth of vine it is marvelous and seems adapted to all localities where grapes are grown. It is a diamond among grapes. Extremely hardy; vine a vigorous grower; foliage large and healthy. Very prolific in bearing; clusters large and handsome; often shouldered. Color greenish white, turning to an attractive golden tinge at maturity. Berries large, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the peduncle even when very ripe; flesh melting and very juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. Persons of delicate taste that will not eat such as Niagara, enjoy the Diamond. It keeps well. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted.

Rural New Yorker says: "Mr. F. C. Kevitt, of Athenia, New Jersey, kindly sends us a photograph of a Diamond grape vine four years old, and bearing forty perfect bunches. He says that 'the Diamond is the best flavored and most productive of 50 varieties growing in my vineyard, realizing me 10 cents per pounds. I shall harvest this season over 10 tons of Diamond Grapes.'"

PRICES, 2 years, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12, $10.00 per 100.

The Concord Grape.—So popular and well known as to need no description. The early, black, healthy, hardy grape for the million, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly, fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections.

PRICES, 2 years, 6c. each; 60c. per 12; $4.00 per 100.

Can you sell vigorous, shapely, well-formed and well-rooted trees, true to name, at the low prices offered in your catalogue? we are sometimes asked.

We can. We claim to sell the best grade of trees, and those with which the greatest pains has been taken to have them true to name, ever sold in this country. People who buy our trees are astonished at the size, grading and general appearance, being more than satisfied. We have hundreds of such letters as this from our patrons, some of which we publish in this catalogue.

In addition to our general size of trees we offer a cheaper grade of stock. See later pages. Those who desire a lot of trees for a little money should buy them. Note the conditions when ordering.

☞ We shall feel much obliged if you will kindly recommend our Firm to the notice of any of your friends who are likely to require Trees or Plants, and shall, when requested, have great pleasure in sending catalogues, free of charge, to their addresses.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

NIAGARA GRAPE.

Niagara White Grape.—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with Concord.

PRICE, 2 years, 8c. each; 75c. per 12, $5.00 per 100.

Additional Varieties.

Brighton.—Red, medium, good.

Delaware.—Red, early, delicious.

Moore's Early.—Black, early, good.

PRICE, 12c. each; $1.25 per 12.

Green Mountain.—(Winchell or Clough.)—A very early white grape, of great promise. I saw it first at the Boston meeting of the Boston Pomological Society and was attracted by its beauty and fine quality. At the World's Fair there was a surprising display of this grape which attracted every grape grower.

PRICE of strong vines by mail or otherwise, 25c. each. $2.50 per 12.

Grape Vines mailed postpaid at the price each as given here, or if 12 or more are needed, if 10 cents is added to the price per 12.

***28 CAR LOADS** of California cherries, pears, plums, etc., were sold recently in New York city in two hours. This is not an unusual occurrence now, but a few years ago 2 or 3 car loads per day were thought a big thing. Why should we not supply all the needs of our eastern cities and pocket the profits?*

One Year Old Grape Vines we sell only in lots of 500 or 1000.

Write for prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co., ESTABLISHED 1870.

CREAM OF THE OLDER PEACHES.

Crawford's Early.—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree **vigorous** and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late.—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

Foster.—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is a few days earlier; freestone.

Crosbey.—A hardy variety, but unless thinned fruit does not reach large size.

Additional Varieties,—Hill's Chili, Mt. Rose, Old Mixon, Smock, Stump.

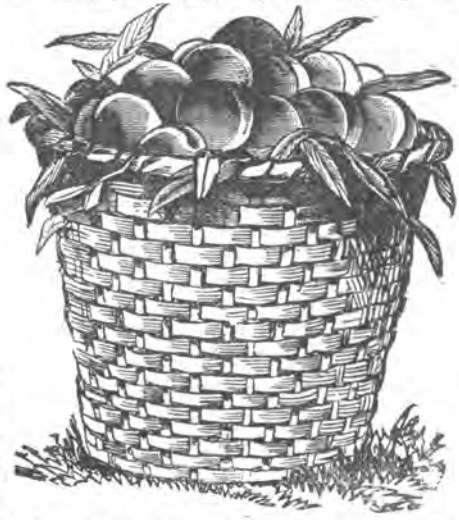
Prices for peach trees, of all the kinds named above, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12. $12 per 100, for selected trees 4 to 5 feet. Price for 3 to 4 feet trees, 12 c. each, $1.25 per 12, $10 per 100.
Except when otherwise priced.

Elberta Peach.—Large yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon early Crawford. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Fruit of Elberta was quoted from one-third to one-half higher than any other variety of its season in New York and other leading markets the past season. J. H. Hale, the Peach King, knew what he was about when he planted 60,000 in an orchard of 100,000. This tree is an excellent grower, strong and healthy, and very productive. Our Chas. A. Green has seen it in the North and South and is convinced that this variety is an excellent one in every way. Prices of Elberta. Strong trees, 4 to 5 feet, 18c. each; $1.75 per 12; $12 per 100.

Seven Years Famine.—During the past seven years nurserymen have been obliged to sell trees for less than it cost to produce them. The result is many nurserymen have become discouraged, have lost considerable money, and have stopped propagating and growing stock. The consequence will be years of famine in trees, and prices will sharply advance. This will be the last year of low prices, hence the necessity of planting now. Trees can be bought at about half the price they will be sold for in the coming years.

G.N.Co. HAS
200 ACRES
1000000 TREES AND PLANTS.

Triumph Peach. -This is the earliest peach in the world, and, most remarkable of all, a freestone variety. Up to this time all early peaches have been cling-stones, and the hope of fruit growers has been that a new variety must be discovered which was early and parted freely from the pit. This seems to have been secured in the Triumph. Mr. P. J. Berckmans, Pres. American Pomological Society, seems to have great confidence in this peach and has ordered several thousand trees. Price of Triumph, medium size, 25c. each; $2.50 per 12; large size, 35c. each; $2.50 per 12.

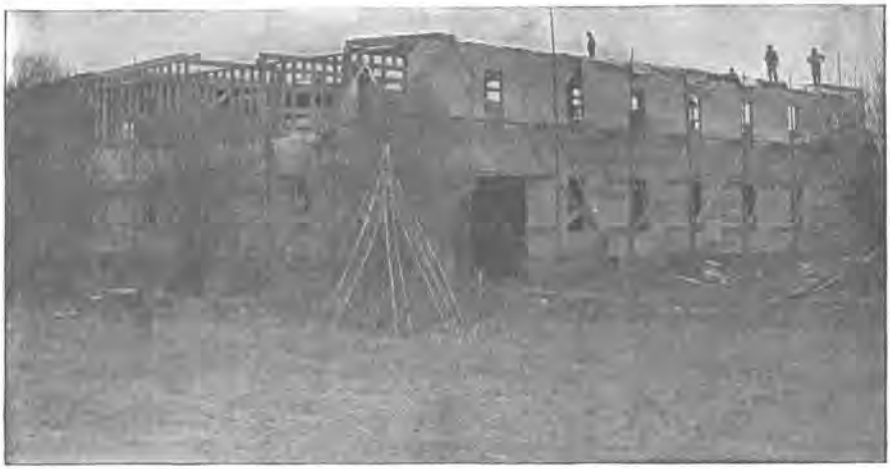


The Capital Peach.—The most marvelous peach in size and flavor, each peach averaging ten in circumference, weighing ten ounces. A freestone of delicious flavor, rich and juicy. In color a rich orange yellow, with blush on one side.

"I have examined the Capital peach and am much pleased with it. It is an unusually large, late, yellow-fleshed freestone peach of excellent quality. Varieties of this class are limited. I have seen the tree and it appears to be of a hardy, thrifty and vigorous habit of growth. I deem the peach well worthy of trial."

W. R. LAZENBY,
Professor of Hort., Ohio University.

Prices of this new peach, Capital, first-class, 4 feet, 50 cents each; 2 to 4 feet, 35 cents each: 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.



LARGEST PACKING AND STORAGE BUILDING IN THE WORLD.

Last Spring Green's Nursery buildings were destroyed by fire. Four weeks later the above photo was taken of new packing and storage buildings, large enough to hold forty carloads of trees.

Currant Culture.—Currants ever have been, and always will be, a favorite with the housewife. It is not only one of the most beautiful fruits which could be grown as an ornament in the garden, whether useful in the kitchen or not, but at the same time one of the most healthful and desirable of all garden fruits. There is no fruit which is more attractive and easily grown than the currant. It will succeed comparatively with neglect, but responds generously to high culture, giving double the size of fruit under good treatment. The currant worm is destroyed very easily with slight application of powdered hellebore when the leaves are damp with dew. The trouble with most planters is, that they plant the bushes too close together. We would prefer rows 6 feet apart, and the bushes at least 3 feet apart, if grown in rows. If in blocks, at least 4 feet apart each way. Planted thus and the ground made rich, the profit in currants is large. Growers should also see that the bushes are pruned annually; to secure a good crop of first quality fruit. Surplus weak branches should be cut away entirely, and the new growth shorter. This will allow a free circulation of air, and the currant worm will be seen as soon as it commences its ravages, whereas, were the bushes thick, they might pursue their depredations until most of the foliage would be consumed before noticed.

Cut showing 18 to 24 inches new growth on Red Cross Currant plant, 45 days after planting.

Currant Cuttings.—Tied neatly in bunches, length of cutting 8 inches. Packed and put on cars at prices below or mailed postpaid at dozen rates, or by the 100 if 25c. additional be added to 100 prices:

	Doz.	100.	500.	1000.
Cherry (Red)	$ .15	$ .40	$1.00	$2.00
Champion, (Black)	.20	.50	....	2.00
Fay's Prolific (Red)	.20	.75	2.50	5.00
Lee's (Black)	.15	.40	1.25	....
North Star (New Red)	.20	.50	1.00	2.00
Prince Albert	.15	.50	1.50	3.00
Red Dutch	.15	.30	1.00	1.50
Victoria	.15	.30	1.00	2.00
Versailles	.15	.40	1.00	2.00
White Grape	.15	.40	1.25	....
Red Cross	.50	2.50		

GIFT TREES.—We give free with every $5.00 worth of stock ordered at prices in this catalogue, if ordered before March 15th, 5 Cherry, or 5 Plum, or 5 Standard or Dwarf Pear Trees, a little less than medium size, or 5 Strong Currant Bushes, Green's selection. Each patron ordering $5.00 worth, or more, of trees is entitled to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year. But you must claim the paper and claim the trees when sending in your order.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., are headquarters for Currant and Gooseberry plants, having the largest stock in the United States. Varieties—Red Cross, North Star, Cherry, Victoria, Versailles, Red Dutch, Prince Albert, White Grape. Blacks: Lee's Prolific and Champion. We are headquarters for Loudon new Red Raspberry and Red Cross Currant.

The goods that are not good we make good.
The buyer is entitled to the best, and we try to sell the best.
It is easy to make large promises—it is better to fulfill them.
We care more for your satisfaction than for the profit of any sale.
Our business success depends upon our power to give you a bargain.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ESTABLISHED 1870.

RED CROSS CURRANT GROWN IN TREE FORM.

While I do not recommend growing the currant in tree form for the market, I advise thus grown for the home garden, since grown in this form the currant is as valuable for ornament as for domestic use. The Red Cross Currant, for which we paid 1,250.00, is well qualified for growing in tree form, since it is one of the most vigorous in existence, and for the further reason that it masses its fruit so that it can be readily gathered at one grasp, thus enabling a large amount of fruit to be grown on a small portion of wood. Our 2 year old tree form Red Cross, at 25c. each, are 2 to 3 feet high and will bear the first season.

The Red Cross Currant.—Green's Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., send us a box of their new currant, the Red Cross, which enables us to withdraw the criticism made last year. The sample then was from bushes injured by late spring frosts. Present specimens are *large* both in bunch and berry, the clusters four inches long with 20 fruits to the cluster—decidedly the largest and handsomest currant we have seen, and of excellent quality. Red Cross is another of the valuable productions of that veteran pomologist and hybridizer, Jacob Moore of Attica, N. Y., and is a cross of Cherry fertilized by White Grape.—*Country Gentleman.*

This new currant, finest of all in quality, has astonished us this season at our Rochester place by the extraordinary size of the berries and remarkable length of the clusters of fruit, as well as its remarkable productiveness. We find many clusters five inches long, some six inches long, well filled from end to end with large currants. The vigor of the plant is something wonderful. The size of the berry is equal to the largest known varieties. Altogether we consider this one of the most valuable currants ever introduced.—C. A. GREEN.

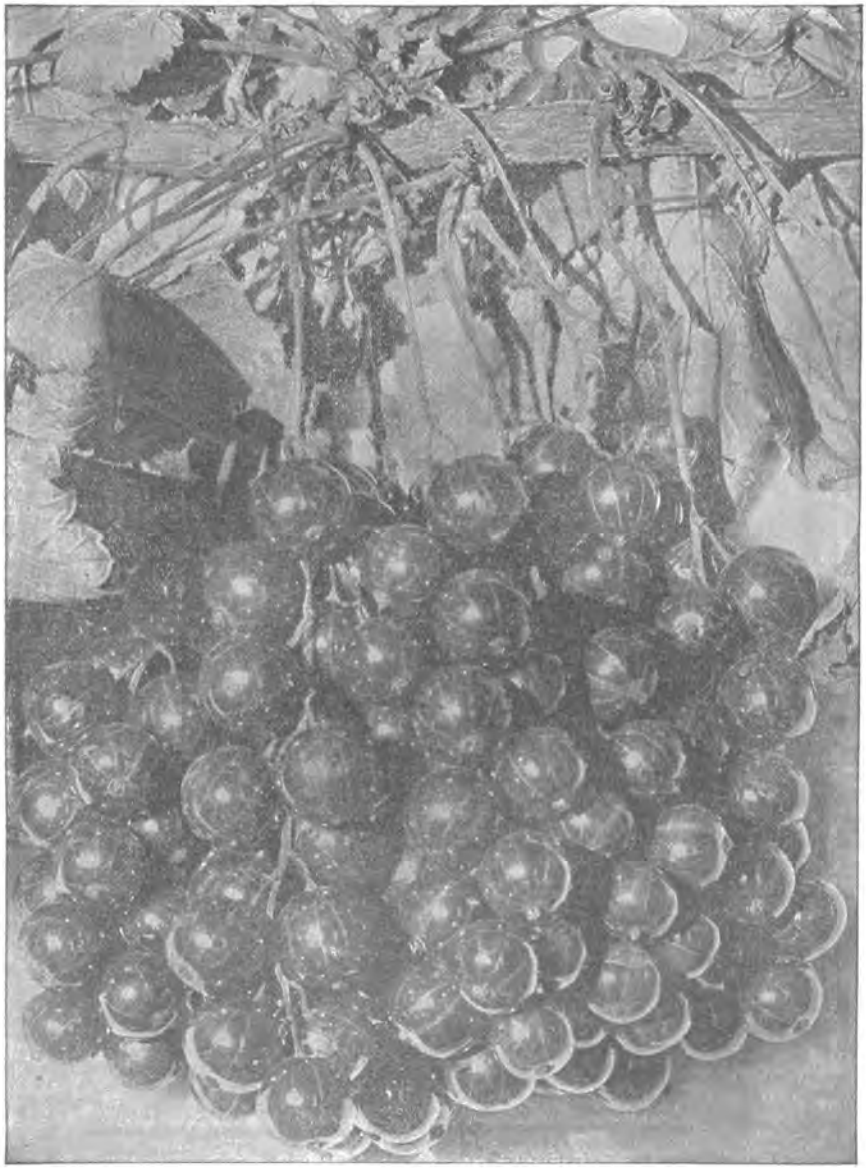
When on a visit to Mr. Moore's place, I found some twenty or more seedling currants in full bearing, produced by scientific crossing with selected varieties. All were productive, but some were larger, of better quality than others—longer clusters, longer fruit stems, brighter color, etc. One variety was larger than the others and of superior quality, exceedingly vigorous in growth and productive, with long fruit stem. This variety struck me as just the variety for the patrons of Green's Nursery Co., and after further inquiry concerning it, and reading many favorable reports of it, from leading authorities, bought the whole stock of it for $1,250.00, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best currant for home or market.—C. A. GREEN.

Mr. Jacob Moore has in recent years devoted himself particularly to the improvement of the currant, of which, by judicious crossing, he has produced several excellent varieties, the best of which he considers the Red Cross, which is now being introduced by Green's Nursery Co. The clusters are long and well-necked and the berries very large.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Geneva Experiment Station says: Fruit of Red Cross large size, stem long between cane and bunch, fruit a shade darker than Fay, very mild, sub-acid for a red currant, clusters longer than cherry; pulp very mild, sub-acid, being less sprightly than Fay or Cherry; I consider it a valuable fruit.—S. S. VANSLYKE, Acting Director.

Ellwanger & Barry, of New York, say: We examined Jacob Moore's new seedling currants with much interest, and compared them with our best varieties. As far as we can judge No. 23 (Red Cross) is the sweetest and best of the lot, and as you say, it is of vigorous growth and very productive. It is well worthy of introduction.

PRICE OF RED CROSS CURRANTS, one year old, strong, well rooted, first class, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12. Mailed post paid at above price. Price of 2 year in TREE FORM 25c. bearing size. Only a few 2 year old at 25c. each.



RED CROSS CURRANT.

From Photograph as Seen at Rochester, N. Y., This Season, 1897.

The New Red Cross Currant, the life work of Jacob Moore, by scientific crossing, has fruited here for the first time this season. It has surprised us with its large size, productiveness, fine quality and vigor.

Prof. Maynard, of Amherst College, (Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.,) says Red Cross Currant, as seen at Rochester, averages larger than Fay's Prolific, and is more vigorous. Jacob Moore, the originator, to whom we paid $1,250.00, saw it in fruit here, and says it is twice as large as Victoria, will yield twice as much as Cherry, and is of better quality than any of the older varieties.

P. C. Reynolds, the veteran horticulturist of Rochester, N. Y., says that the Red Cross Currant averages larger than Fay's or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties. He says that the clusters are longer, and that the size of the berries hold out larger to the end of cluster than Fay.

C. M. Hooker, the largest small fruit grower about Rochester, N.Y., says that Red Cross Currant as seen at our Rochester place, is larger than Fay's, with longer fruit stems, and that the quality is better than Fay's. He says the growth is remarkably vigorous, and the plants healthy and free from fungus. Book my order for 100 plants.

John Charlton, the veteran nurseryman, says Red Cross Currant resembles Fay's in size and style of fruit, but holds out larger in size of berry to the end of the clusters.

The price is for extra strong 1 year, No. 1, 15c. each. $1.50 per 12. There are but few 2 year old bushes; price 25c. each. Price, 2 year old, in tree form, 25c. each.

VICTORIA CURRANT.

Cherry and Versailles resemble each other, yet are distinct varieties. These are popular market kinds and among the largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versailles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable. The Geneva Experiment Station says of Cherry: "Bush vigorous, stocky and compact in nursery. The young plants are upright but with age they tend to become more spreading. It has a tendency to grow a single stalk and does not sucker as freely as do most other kinds. There is also a noticeable tendency to imperfect buds at or near the end of shoots, especially on bearing plants. Sometimes two or three joints near the end of the shoot have no buds. This is one feature that distinguishes the Cherry from the Versailles. It bears its fruit quite close to the wood on short stemmed clusters. The clusters are rather short, about two inches long. The fruit frequently varies, but averages large. It is not so uniform in size as Fay. The color is a fine, bright red, much like that of Red Dutch. Berry thin-skinned, juicy and fine flavored. On account of its attractive color and large size it sells well for dessert use and it is also liked at canneries. It is generally conceded to be one of the most productive of the large currants. Season early."

PRICES, 2-year bushes, large, doz., 50c.; $3.00 per 100; $25.00 per 1000; Medium size, doz., 35c.; $2.50 per 100; $18.00 per 1000.

Small Fruits for the Family.—It is a surprise to all who know how easily a supply of the choicer small fruits can be grown for an ordinary family that so many families pass the hot season without such a supply.

Victoria.—The latest in ripening. Very productive; bunches long; of excellent quality. The Geneva Station says of Victoria: This is one of the most valuable of medium sized currants. The bush is one of the strongest growers we have, upright and very productive. The buds have a peculiar bluish gray color, quite characteristic of this variety, as is also the cluster of well formed buds at the end of the shoot. Foliage rather pale green. The fruit has a bright red color, and is medium or above in size. Clusters good medium length, pulp rather mild acid. The fruit is late in coloring and will keep on the bushes in good condition later than either Cherry or Red Dutch. Those who desire to engage more or less largely in the cultivation of fruits usually and very properly, begin with the small fruits; among these I have always, in Northern Vermont, found currants by far the most satisfactory and profitable. If there be any limit to the demand for them, I have not yet found it; and I keep on enlarging my area of these fruits from year to year.

PRICE OF VICTORIA, 2 year, doz., 35c.; $2.25 per 100; $21.50 per 1000. Medium size, doz., 25c.; $1.85 per 100; $17.50 per 1000.

The North Star Currant.—We have grown and fruited the North Star Currants for several years. It is certainly a prolific variety in growth. For this reason it is adapted to localities where currants have not, so far, seemed to do well. The introducers make great claims for it, and write as follows: "The fruit does not drop off when they commence to color, but the berries adhere to the branch long after they are dead ripe." The North Star, as grown on our grounds, is of marvellously prolific growth. We have grown it three years. The North Star all made extra tall, heavy plants, principally too large for distant express orders. It seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soils. The fruit is not as large as the Fay's Prolific, but it is larger than the old Dutch types.

PRICE OF NORTH STAR, 2 year bushes, large, 40c. per 12; $2.50 per 100. Medium size, 30c. per 12; $2.00 per 100.

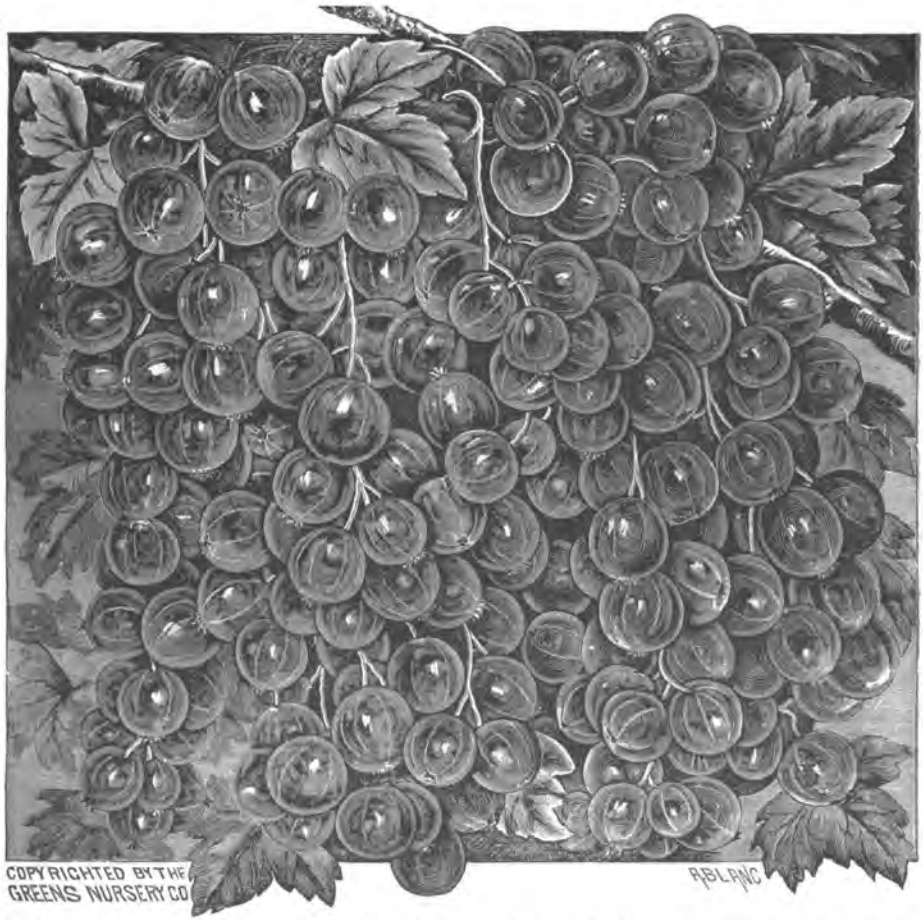
White Grape Currant.—The largest and best white. Garden not complete without it. Bush moderately vigorous, slender branches, somewhat spreading, productive. Bunches three to four inches long. Berries quite uniformly large, but vary from medium to very large. Translucent whitish, attractive in color, mild flavored, good quality. It has larger and better colored fruit than White Dutch.

PRICES, 2 year, doz., 50c.; $3.50 per 100. Medium size, doz., 40c.; $2.50 per 100.

☞Currant Bushes, not the largest, but good one year bushes, will be mailed postpaid at prices as given, but if ordered at dozen rates add 10c. to the price given per 12.

Prices for one year old Currant bushes, Cherry, Versailles, Victoria, North Star and White Grape, 30c. per 12; $2.50 per 100; $18.00 per 1000. Our one year old currant bushes are well rooted, but are not so bushy in branch, thus can be shipped long distances at less cost than older bushes. Our two year old currant bushes are extra strong, and will come into bearing at once. Do not forget that our currants are absolutely **true to name**, which is not true of a large portion of the currant plants sold by other nurseries. We have spent many years in securing a strain of currants **true to name**. This has cost us considerable time and money, and our patrons get the benefit.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



If desired by mail add 10 cts. per doz. to doz. prices, and 15 cts. if large size is desired.

Fay's Prolific Currant.—This variety is a seedling of Cherry that originated in 1868, with Lyncoln Fay, Portland. It was introduced about twelve years ago, and is now generally known. Its clusters are long and attractive, filled with large fruit, making it desirable for market where there is a demand for currants for dessert use. It is liked at canning factories for making jelly, or jam, on account of its large size, thin skin, and rich, juicy pulp, but it is more profitable to grow other more prolific sorts, such as Prince Albert, for this purpose.

Bush vigorous, but not quite as strong a grower as Cherry. Its canes are somewhat spreading and not always strong enough to remain upright when weighted with fruit. The clusters vary from two and a half to four inches long. The cluster stems are long, leaving enough room between the wood and the fruit to make it easy to gather. The berries vary from medium to very large, averaging large. They are quite uniform in size, of a good color, darker than Red Dutch. Pulp less acid than that of Cherry. Its average yield for the last three seasons has been four and seven-tenths pounds per bush.—*Geneva, N. Y., Experimental Station Report.*

PRICE OF FAY'S PROLIFIC, 2 year bushes, large, 60c. per 12; $4.00 per 100; $35.00 per 1,000. Medium size, 50c. per 12; $3.00 per 100; $25.00 per 1,000. Don't order large 2 year bushes by mail. Order strong one year, see mail page.

Prince Albert Currant.—Bush vigorous, even more upright than Red Dutch. Of all the varieties (except Red Cross) that are in full bearing here this has given the largest average yield per bush during the last three years, though one year it took second rank, being exceeded in yield by London Red. Prince Albert has long been valued as a late variety. It is well liked at canneries because of its good size, thin skin and large percentage of highly flavored juice. Bunches short to medium in length. Fruit medium to large, rather pale red, making it less attractive in color than Fay. The young plants make a rather slow, short growth, but with age the bush becomes strong and upright. On account of the slow growth of the young plants some prefer to propagate them by mound layering. Plants not so large as other kinds.

PRICES, 2 year old, 50c. per 12; $3.50 per 100. Medium size, 40c. per 12; $2.50 per 100.

Lee's Prolific and Champion.—The best black currants for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found them as sweet as a huckleberry, and much like it.

PRICES, 2 year, doz., 50c. Medium size, doz., 40c.

These Currant Bushes are large size fruiting bushes and should produce some fruit next summer.

KIDS AFTER A FEAST IN A LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PATCH.

PHOTOGRAPH BY "VEVE" CAMERA.

New Red Raspberry—Loudon.

This is the most valuable new fruit of recent years. It has been tested over a wide range of country and has proved to possess the most valuable characteristics, which are hardiness of plant, firmness of berry, large size, bright color, vigor of plants and great productiveness. It is the product of a lifetime of labor and experiments on the part of F. W. Loudon, the aged hybridist, and is a cross between the hardy Turner red raspberry and the Cuthbert. Loudon is so bright in color as to make the Cuthbert look dim and dirty by its side.

The last valuable report which comes to us of the Loudon, after a careful test, is from the Hatch Experiment Station, of Massachusetts, which says that Loudon has proved hardier than any of the other varieties, and far more productive. **Cuthbert, previously the best red raspberry, is entirely eclipsed in productiveness and hardiness by the Loudon** according to this report. Other new varieties are also eclipsed by the Loudon.

The Loudon is now no experiment. It has been tested in so many localities, and by so many experiment stations, has been planted in fields of twenty acres, or more, by leading fruit growers of various States, which has become a pronounced favorite for market purposes or home use.

Loudon was introduced by Green's Nursery Company at great expense. It was at first received by the public somewhat coolly on account of so many disappointments in new fruits, but gradually it has gained the confidence of the public, and last year the demand for plants was so great as to exhaust the supply long before the season for planting had closed. We received numerous orders from various parts of the country which we could not supply last spring owing to the fact that plants had been sold before the orders came.

If you desire plants for setting, order early and be sure of your supply of plants from the originators, where we are sure you will get the genuine.

One plant seller in Western New York has advertised the Loudon when we were the only source of supply, and yet he purchased no plants of us. This indicates what is often done by irresponsible plant sellers who advertise new varieties and fill their orders with inferior plants of well known kinds, or anything but the genuine varieties.

Speaking of the productiveness of the Loudon, F. W. Card, Esq., of Cornell University Experiment Station, in his bulletin on Raspberries says: An average yield of red raspberries is about 70 bushels per acre.

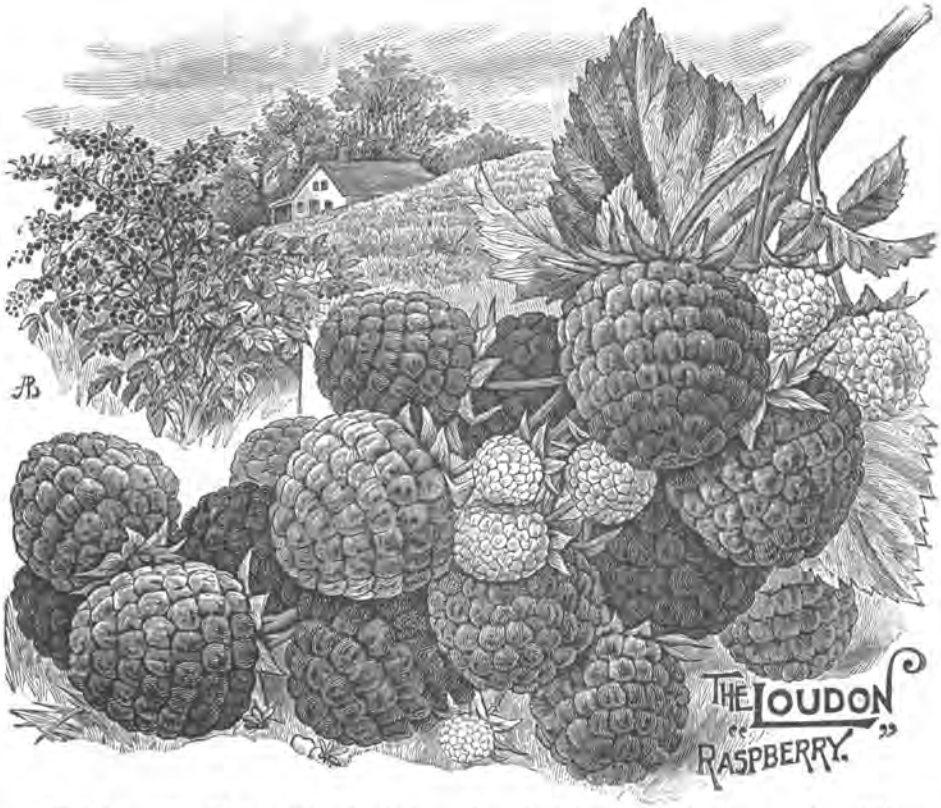
From one and one-half acres at Rochester, N. Y., *last* season we sold up to date of July 20, $357.00 worth Loudon red raspberries, and there were fully $50.00 worth left on the bushes when the note was taken. **The total sold was 4,721 quarts (over 147 bushels)** without counting those used for home use or the 600 to 1,000 quarts (at least) which were picked later. The price for the fruit opened at 15c. and sold down, since Rochester is the poorest market in the country, owing to the great competition from so many fruit growers. Mr. Loudon seldom sells for less than 15c. This crop of fruit was secured on plants grown for propagation purposes and not for fruit, and on poor soil. The young suckers are all allowed to grow, and the soil was cultivated only one way. They were not hoed at all.

With good soil and such high culture, in hills, as is usual, Loudon would have given a much larger yield. At our Clifton farm the Loudon has done even better than here. One of the most progressive fruit growers of Ohio says Loudon is a good shipper **and will yield 200 bushels per acre.** This is the experience also of its originator, Mr. Loudon, of Wisconsin. It bears best on strong, clayey loam, but succeeds well on sand. At our farm the size and yield was immense.

A. J. Phillips, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, says: "In productiveness it excelled any I have seen. One girl picked 112 quarts in 8 hours." Loudon yielded more fruit at Geneva Experiment Station than at our Rochester place—better culture there.

JULY 9.—The Loudon red raspberry is again in full bearing, the berries being somewhat larger than they were last year. "As judged at the Rural Grounds it is the best red raspberry in existence."—*Rural New Yorker.* It is hardy. We had 1½ acres in an exposed position last winter, not protected. Every bush came out alive to the tip.

THE PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS.—First-class plants, 10c. each; 50c. per 12; $3.00 per 100; $25.00 per 1,000.



While humanity at large relishes fine fruits, no branch of the family enjoys it so much as children. The man who deprives his family of fruit deprives it of one of the greatest luxuries and one of the most healthful. One of the most pleasant recollections I have of childhood is of the fruit that grew on my father's place.

We are proud of having been the introducers of the Loudon Red Raspberry, monarch of its class the world over. There is no hardy raspberry so large, firm, bright crimson, and of such fine quality in existence on earth to-day. A man hailed me on the street yesterday. He stated that he had tested almost all the new fruits, and the best of all was the Loudon Red Raspberry, and he intended to plant a still larger field next spring.

The Hatch Experiment Station, Massachusetts, (Amherst College,) reports Loudon the hardiest and most productive, the best of all the red raspberries. J. C. Bauer, of Arkansas, reports Loudon the best there. Stone & Wellington, of Canada, reports it the best in Canada. The Geneva Experiment Station pronounces it the best with them. Reports come in from all sections of the United States, giving assurance that the Loudon is successful almost everywhere. Since we are the original disseminators of this variety, you should order plants of us with the assurance you will get the genuine. There are unscrupulous men who send out plants of new fruits that are not true to name. Prices for plants greatly reduced. We ship one plant, or 1000 plants by mail if needed. See last page in catalogue.

PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS, first-class plants, 10c. each, 50c. per 12, $3.00 per 100, $25.00 per 1000.

Dried Up Trees.—In case trees arrive a little dry, from delay on railroad, as will sometimes occur, bury the trees, root and branch, in moist soil, and in two or three days the whole lot will be found bright and fresh, and in proper condition for setting.

If you have no use for this catalogue, kindly hand it to some neighboring fruit grower, and oblige Chas. A. Green.

Rural American says: "We have 2500 hills of raspberries. From these we averaged three good quarts to the hill, and the season was not very favorable. Other years we have averaged four quarts to the hill. At ten cents a quart (and many times we received twelve and fourteen), the berries from that land of less than a acre in extent brought in $750. The cost of picking, manuring and cultivating is no greater than for strawberries, leaving the margin of profit largely on the side of the raspberries."

The Loudon Red Raspberry is one of the very best of its season. It has been hardy here so far, and very productive. At the present time I am unable to say how it will compare in production with other varieties this season, but I know that it will stand well.—W. PADDOCK, Assistant Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Bulletin 57 of the Cornell University Experiment Station furnishes some interesting figures concerning the yield of raspberries, as follows: "Computing the average from 58 replies, as accurately as possible, we have for the answer 2493 quarts or nearly 78 bushels per acre. **The lowest estimate given as an average yield was 576 quarts, the highest 9600 quarts** per acre, as showing what can be done with the best culture, for it comes from a very intelligent fruit grower, mainly interested in other lines, and who evidently bases these figures on the yield in his home garden, as his reply is given in the form of '60 quarts to the square rod.'"

RASPBERRY CULTURE.—Raspberries may be planted four or five feet apart each way, cultivated both ways, but we prefer to plant all raspberries in rows 7 feet apart, plants 3½ feet apart, and either plant potatoes or like crop the first year in rows between, or in hills. If planted in hills the plot can be cultivated both ways. Raspberries succeed on all good soils, yet they should have one which is well drained and easily worked. A sandy or clay loam is excellent. One thing which they will not abide is a wet, heavy soil, or standing water about the roots. When planting the black raspberry plant, the top of root where new shoots start should be the part most observed. Let the germ be covered two inches with light, moist soil, and the soil about the roots trod firmly. Raspberries, both red and black, are among the most easily grown of any of the small fruits. The black raspberry requires more room between the rows than the red, owing to its spreading character, and yet, if properly pruned, it may be kept low growing and within limited space. The red raspberry sells for higher prices ordinarily than the black, but the black yields more bushels per acre than the red. For garden culture both red and black raspberries can be grown in rows closer together with much pleasure and profit. A fruit grower living near Rochester, fruited **three-quarters of an acre** of red raspberries and cleared **above all expenses** of picking and marketing **$145.00**. A few acres of raspberries, both black and red, may be profitably marketed in any rural community, and will be found exceedingly profitable. It does not require special knowledge of fruit growing to succeed with the raspberry.

The Miller Red Raspberry.—A new early variety coming to the front ranks of good raspberries. The introducers say: "The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crop of fruit with which it loads itself. The time of ripening is with the very earliest."

PRICE, 40c. per 12; $1.50 per 100; $12.00 per 1,000.

Cuthbert.—Cuthbert is to raspberries what the Bartlett is to pears—a thoroughly good variety. Until the Loudon was introduced there was probably no variety that compared with it as a home and market red raspberry. At the present day it is grown for market extensively; canes strong, rampant in growth, with large, healthy foliage. Berries large, dark crimson, firm and of good flavor. An extensive grower in Wisconsin says: "My Cuthberts have been a sure crop of extra large fruit."

PRICE, 35c. per 12; $1.25 per 100; $9.00 per 1,000.

	Each.	Doz.
LOGAN, Raspberry Blackberry,	**10c.**	**$1.00.**
JAPAN WINEBERRY,	**5c.**	**50c.**

Royal Church Red Raspberry.—A splendid berry for the home garden; not firm enough for marketing, but yields fruit of good size, good color and good flavor.

PRICE OF PLANTS, 50c. per 12; $1.50 per 100.

Shaffer's Collosal.—Very scarce this year. Order Columbian below almost same as Shaffer.

PRICE, for Shaffer, 50c. per 12; $2.00 per 100.

Columbian Raspberry.—A new variety much resembling Shaffer in growth of bush and fruit. It is a strong grower and productive. But few can see any difference between Columbian and Shaffer. Columbian is a stronger grower and may be a little more productive.

PRICE, 50c. per 12; $3.00 per 100.

	Doz.	100.
GOLDEN QUEEN, - -	**50c.**	**$1.50**
MARLBORO, - - -	**50c.**	**1.50**

STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY, 15c. each, $1.50 per doz.

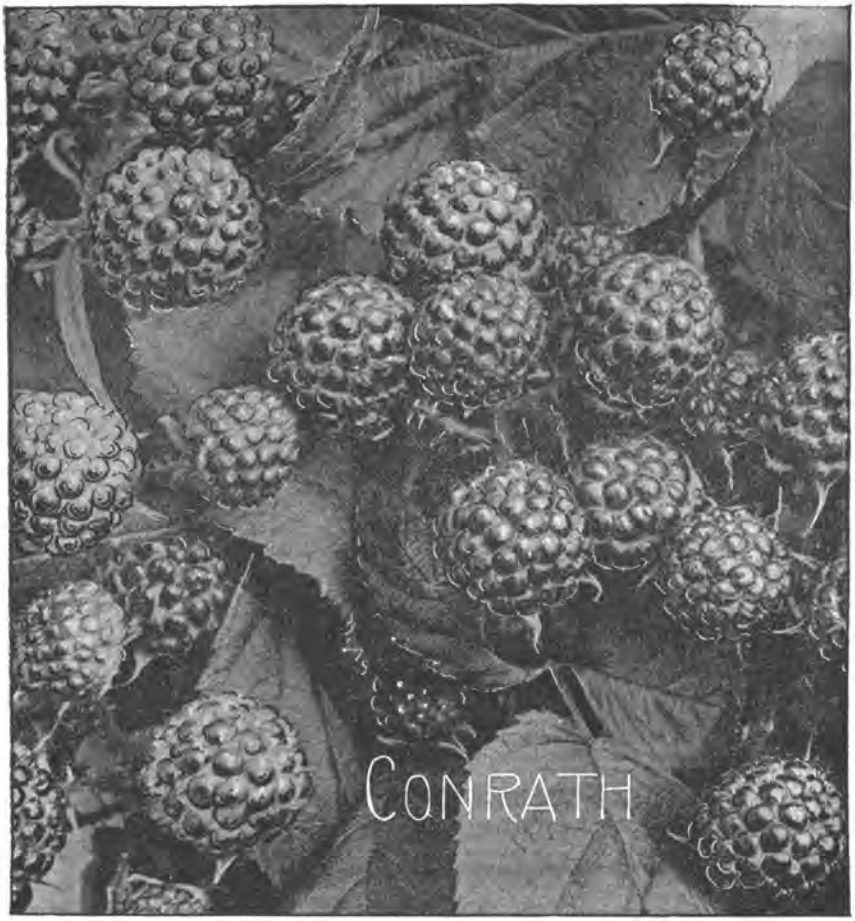
Gault Perpetual.—(*Everbearing.*) A valuable market variety, a perpetual bearer. The greatest novelty ever introduced in the small fruit line. Ripens a crop of large berries at time of Gregg; produces more fruit, continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost; not a few scattering berries, but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Having been tested for seven years we can safely affirm it combines most valuable characteristics. Plant a vigorous grower and extremely hardy. Berries a beautiful black, large and firm; fine rich flavor.

PRICE, $1 per 12, $5 per 100.

Prospectus of America's Greatest Fruit Paper, "Green's Fruit Grower." Among our list of contributors are Prof. H. E. VanDeman, L. B. Pierce, Sister Gracious, P. C. Reynolds, etc.

It is nearly twenty years since Green's Fruit Grower was established. It is the oldest fruit growers' paper on this continent, and the only one having 50,000 subscribers. No paper ever attained this success without merit. It has been helpful in the past, and will be still more helpful in the future. As Geo. W. Campbell once said, "Its tone is good." There is nothing in Green's Fruit Grower which a father or mother would object to having children read. It contains reading matter suitable for young or old, and all classes, whether fruit growers or not. It is a mine of useful information. Sample copies sent free. Kindly recommend it to your friends and try to get them to send in their subscriptions with yours. Call attention to our gifts of valuable new fruit plants, which we send by mail, post-paid, to any part of this continent to each subscriber who pays us 50c. and claims the premium at the time of sending in his subscription. Please remit in one cent stamps or by Postal Money order. Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Six Books. Devoted 1st, to Apple Culture; 2d, Pear Culture; 3d, Plum and Cherry Culture; 4th, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture; 5th, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture; illustrated; under one leatherette cover, price 25c., postpaid, or mailed free as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, 50c.



Conrath, the New Early Black-Cap Raspberry.—In Conrath we have united *earliness*, vigor, hardiness, large size and productiveness; qualities that will give it a foremost rank. It resembles Gregg in many ways, being probably a seedling of that variety, and the fruit retains its large size to the last picking. The canes are of ironclad hardiness, very prolific and make a good healthy growth. It is one of the best of the very early black-cap sorts, equaling Souhegan in all points, with the Gregg type of berry, being large, firm, sweet and good; free from the woolly appearance of Gregg. The fruit always leaves the stem easily and may be gathered without crushing or breaking. Wherever it has been grown it has given great satisfaction, and we can recommend it as exceedingly valuable. Our attention has been repeatedly called to this new black raspberry. During the past season we have sent out inquiries to various parts of the country to learn how it has succeeded, and the reports without exception, have been unanimously favorable. The peculiarities of this variety are, 1st, its earliness of ripening. 2nd, remarkable hardiness, enduring the severest winters. 3rd, firmness. 4th, superior quality. 5th, remarkable vigor and productiveness. Mr. Morrill, president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, has planted the Conrath largely for market purposes.

PRICE—50c. per 12; $2.00 per 100; $15.00 per 1000.

The Nemaha Black Raspberry has *excelled all* other late varieties. It is being planted largely. Formerly we were unable to supply the demand for plants, but have planted larger fields and can fill all orders. The quality is far better than the Gregg. It is hardier than Gregg. One remarkable feature and well worth mentioning is that for the past four or five seasons, while all other varieties were more or less injured by the dread disease Anthracnose, the Nemaha was not affected and bore full crops. The fruit is large and showy and finds purchasers in the market where other varieties are passed by. When it was first introduced plants were sent out mixed with spurious ones. This was owing to the oversight of the originator. We have taken great pains to have our plants pure. We fear that some unscrupulous men have sold Gregg for Nemaha. We are the introducers, buy of us and get the genuine.

PRICE OF NEMAHA, doz., 40c.; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.00.

Additional Varieties.

Gregg, Palmer, Ohio, Kansas, doz., 35c., 100, $1.25, 1000, $10.00.

Downing Gooseberry is the largest and best of all native American varieties; see illustration above. This valuable variety originated with Charles Downing, greatest of all pomologists. The value of Downing lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. This is the only large variety recommended as proof against mildew. Downing is free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Downing is enormously productive. Nothing in the way of fruit can be produced in greater abundance for family use or market. I have grown the Downing for years; have never known it to fail to produce a large crop, or to mildew; have found the fruit in great demand in market, but the market is poorly supplied with this variety. Surely planters of gooseberries have overlooked the great value of the Downing. Since plants of Downing can be produced in America, and plants of foreign varieties cannot, Downing plants can be sold at a lower price, which is another inducement for planting. In order to make the Downing gooseberry known to our patrons we mark herein perhaps the lowest price ever made for such strong, vigorous plants. An acre of Downing can be made to yield $500. It is unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles.—C. A. GREEN. **PRICE for 2-year-old bushes, first-class, 50c. for 12; $3.50 per 100; $26.00 per 1000. medium size, 35c. per 12, $2.50 per 100, $20 per 1000.**

SMITH'S IMPROVED.—This variety has many friends on account of its excellent flavor and productiveness. Of good size and of a greenish yellow color. **PRICE, 40c. per 12; $2.50 per 100; $20.00 per 1000.**

The *Practical Farmer* says that few farmers set out a variety of fruit, especially small fruit. They put out a few apple trees and stop there. They say it takes too much time to care for small fruits. We think it saves money, though it may cost something. On every farm land goes to waste, which if planted to fruits would produce a supply for the family. It will pay even a renter to set out fruit, if he stays several years on a farm.

A farmer bought $5.00 worth of blackberries and raspberry plants, the second year he had all he could use on the table, and plenty to can. We were renters; it paid us well. When we left we had plants to dig for planting upon our new place. We had raspberries last year for five weeks.

Houghton Gooseberry.—Marvelous productiveness. The Houghton is planted extensively for canning. It is enormously productive. In bush it is prolific in growth and never mildews. If Houghton bushes are set too near together in the row, or the bushes allowed to grow very thick, they will still continue to be loaded annually with fruit, *but the fruit will be smaller than it should be.* To raise fruit of good size and quality, see that bushes do not touch each other, and that the cultivator is run freely among them. The quality is fine. The soils best suited to successful gooseberry growing, says Mr. B. Gott, have been found to be clay loam, and with a moderate amount of protection from dryness and heat. The young plants at two years old will be fine, strong and well rooted, whose after growth will be rapid; carefully planted in ground previously prepared and marked off four feet apart each way. This planting gives 2,725 plants to the acre, and gives satisfaction to the workers and pickers, and if every plant grows it will make a fine plantation after the first year's growth.

PRICES OF HOUGHTON, 2 yr. bushes, 40c. per 12; $2.00 per 100; $18.00 per 1000; Rooted Layers $1 per 100; $6 per 1000.

Keepsake.—Fruit very large, green, inclined to straw color, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. We have fruited this variety several seasons, and on account of its large size and productiveness, believe that every one of our patrons should have one or more bushes. It comes to us from England, has been planted in many parts of this county, and will become a general favorite. "I have watched it several seasons, but was so favorably impressed with it last season on one of my visits to our fruit farm that I gave a large order to an English firm immediately upon my return home." C. A. GREEN.

Keepsake gooseberry bears the largest fruit of any variety at the Rural Grounds. Though of European parentage, it is, thus far, free of mildew both as to berry and leaves, says *Rural New Yorker.* **PRICE, First-class 2 year bushes, 15c. each; $1.50 per 12; $12.00 per 100.**

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY GROWN IN TREE FORM.

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

An English variety which is being largely planted in this country. **The Industry** is marvelously productive, and bears second if not the first year planted. It is very popular in England. One grower there picked 6,300 pounds of this variety from half an acre, realizing $187.50. Had this crop been offered on the market in this country the amount realized would have been double. **The fruit is of large size; color, dark red.** When making out your order for gooseberries, do not overlook the fact that the Industry is a variety of large size, also that there is no risk to run in planting it, as it has been thoroughly tested in nearly every State in the country and is much liked everywhere. It is delicious for dessert; some prefer the Industry to Apricots or Peaches. **Price of Industry Gooseberry, 2 yr., strong bushes, 15c. each, $1.50 per 12, $12.00 per 100.**

Chautauqua Gooseberry.—We cannot say enough for this valuable American variety. It is without doubt the best variety of Gooseberry ever originated in this country. The bush is a vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick-skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Our Chas. A. Green saw fruit of this variety first at the World's Fair. It made a wonderful show, surpassing all others. Since then we have seen it two seasons at the New York Experimental stations. The bushes were a marvel of productiveness and all the fruit large and a beautiful yellow color. Price of strong 2 year bushes, 35c. each, $3.75 per 12.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—We advise for field culture to plant in rows 3½ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart (about 8000 plants to the acre.) For garden culture, rows may be 3 feet apart, or along the border of the paths, if room to cultivate or hoe. Some prefer the hill system, but generally the rows found most profitable are the rows where the young plants are allowed to form a thick row known as the matted system. The soil should be made rich. Strawberries planted in the spring should be kept hoed or cultivated until winter sets in. At the approach of winter plants should be covered with a light covering of strawy manure free from weed seed, and a light furrow or shovel plow mark made between the rows to draw off surplus water, which is very injurious to strawberries during the winter or early spring. If you have no time to plant strawberries make time. It is my favorite of all fruits. It is the marvel of the world. There is no class of fruit which is so generous and appreciative of work done upon it as is the strawberry. It will repay the planter for any amount of intelligent attention. Thus the strawberry may yield 50 bushels of strawberries per acre, or it may yield 500 bushels; there is scarcely any limit to the amount of fruit which an acre of strawberries will produce, if the expenditure of time and attention is given it. The strawberry is the poor man's berry because it bears at once after planting. No fruit on earth is so tempting as freshly picked strawberries.

WM. BELT STRAWBERRY.—This in plant is one of the largest, a very luxuriant grower, making an abundance of strong runners, and is healthy and hardy. It has a perfect blossom, and is productive. It is very large. I had it on exhibition at our strawberry show last summer, 12 berries to the quart. A few days later I had a few quarts containing 37 berries. These were selected from 12 quarts picked from a matted row, with good, ordinary culture. It has produced a good many eight-inch berries on spring-set plants within ten weeks of planting. Rather long, conical and quite uniform in shape and size. The color is bright, glossy red, and it colors all over. It is as firm as ordinary and of better quality than found in large varieties. IN PRODUCTIVENESS, SIZE, BEAUTY AND QUALITY, the Wm. Belt will scale high. Price, 35c. per 12; $1 per 100.

GREENVILLE.—Comparing this variety with Bubach, which is known to growers as a most superb berry, it resembles it in growth, is a better grower and more free to run. The fruit is not quite so large as Bubach, but is of better quality and more solid, making a good shipping variety. Compared with Bubach, on a scale of ten points, Greenville obtained the highest average. The official report of the Ohio Experiment Station says: "Berries average a little smaller than Bubach, but are more uniform in size and regular in outline, and of finer texture; a better shipper. First-class market berry." Price, 25c. per 12; 50c. per 100; $3.50 per 1000.

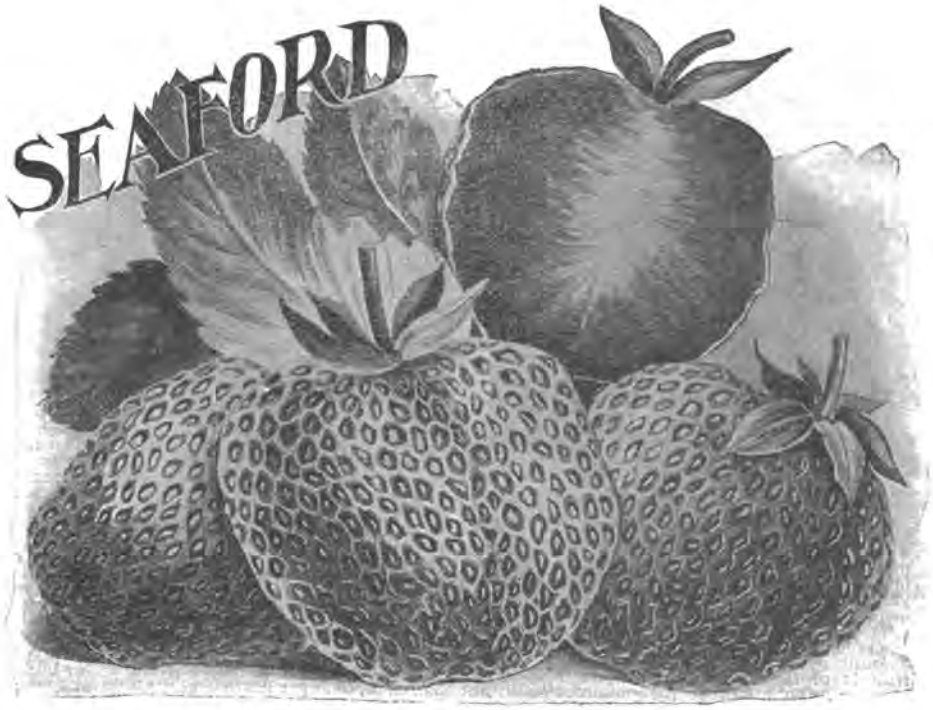
Van Deman. (P.)—This is the best early market berry of any yet introduced. Plant is vigorous. Berry, beautiful bright scarlet and so firm as to make it an extra good shipper. It is also a good sized berry when grown to full size and very productive. Too many berries are sometimes set for ordinary culture. Van Deman is C. A. Green's favorite for quality, yield, earliness and all other good qualities of the older kinds. A handsome, good variety. Price, 25c. per 12; 50c. per 100; $3.50 per 1000.

Haverland. (P.)—Price, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100.

Bubach. (P.)—*One of the best.* Quite large; plants very robust; color, dark green; has never shown signs of rust or blight. We can recommend it for field culture, as well as for the garden; it is one of the best paying varieties. The fruit commands highest price. Old and reliable. Price, 25c. per 12; 50c. per 100; $3.50 per 1000.

Parker Earle.—A wonderful berry. Plants extra large and thrifty. Berries large, conical, with short neck. Quality very good. Produces more saleable fruit than many other kinds. Plants average 185 to 250 per plant. Parker Earle stood the trying test of the past summer remarkably well. Gave lots of fruit weeks after other varieties had finished. An excellent market variety. Price, 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100; $4 per 1000.

Ivanhoe.—Price, 30c. per 12; 75c. per 100.



NEW STRAWBERRY.—Seaford, (p.)—It fruited at our Rochester, N. Y., farm the past season, and proved to be of extraordinary size, firm, deep, bright, glossy red. Quality fine enough to suit a king. The plant is as large and vigorous as Bubach, fully equal to Bubach in size and far more productive. It ripens its crop much faster, and is several days earlier, thus commanding the highest price. Seaford berries are so large and handsome, and of such superior quality, a commission man has guaranteed to sell them at 25c. per quart. Seaford is of regular shape, as is shown in the above cut, which is from photograph. It is deep rich red to the center, and very solid. We have a fine stock of plants of our own growing. These plants are strong in leaf and root, and will delight all who receive them. Though a new berry, in the sense of widespread dissemination, it has been very thoroughly and extensively tried for some four years by careful and discriminating growers in one of the most critical strawberry sections of our country. It is a berry of tremendous size and beauty, produced with an abundance that was simply astonishing. The years that have gone by have confirmed first judgment, and we offer **Seaford** to the public with confidence in its extraordinary value as a market strawberry. **PRICE of Seaford new Strawberry, $1 per 12; $5 per 100.**

Princess P.—This is one of the best varieties, remarkable for its healthy growth of heavy foliage and production of large berries, which are excellent for home use and firm enough for market. Gives excellent results when planted with Jessie. It would be our choice of any of the pistillate varieties for general planting.

Jessie.—This is the best of the older strawberries for our grounds. It grows better than any other, produces more fruit and sells better. Our soil is medium heavy. We have also planted it on light black muck soil, where it gave excellent results. We would rather have 50 Jessie plants for our own setting than 75 of any other of the general varieties. This variety is named by nearly all strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. **Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot.** Perfect flowering. On rich, loamy soil it is very productive, and the fruit is very large. 51½ pounds of fruit were grown from twelve plants of Jessie, thus yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre.

Warfield. (P.)—Similar in color and some other respects to Wilson—being very firm—it can be shipped a long distance. In going through our beds this season while in bloom, we failed to find one plant that did not set; this cannot be said of many sorts. Size large; plant very productive. Price, 25c. per 12; 50c. per 100; $3 per 1000.

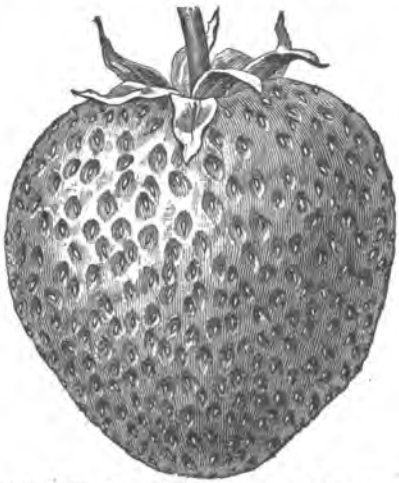
Brandywine.—A new strawberry being largely planted and much liked. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and early and very productive; blossom perfect; fruit large, of good form, bright red all over and good quality. Season medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil. The Delaware State Experiment Station reports Brandywine to be the best among those tested. We are planting more of this variety as we have no doubt but that it will fill a "long felt want" in the list of strawberries. Its lateness, color and other qualities will insure its being a favorite.

Marshall.—This is the largest strawberry, **both in plant and fruit.** Those who take pleasure in fruiting large varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured first prize at a horticuitural show with the Marshall; nineteen filled a quart. In plant it is the largest; yields a large crop of extra large berries on our grounds. A splendid berry for the home.

Sharpless.—Size large to very large, irregular in shape, dark-red when fully ripe; succeeds well on any heavy soil, with good culture. The good old kind so favorably known. Price, 25c. per 12; 50c. per 100; $3.50 per 1000.

PRICE for all on this page but Seaford, doz., 25c., 100, 50c., $3.00 per 1000.

McKINLEY introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, last year at $2.00 per 12. We have fruited it at our farm and city place the past season, and consider it very promising. The plant is exceedingly vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries, of good form; season medium. This is the firmest berry I know of for a large berry. The above cut was made from life by the Rural New Yorker, that paper having fruited this variety and found it valuable. At our place the berries were twice the size shown in cut. We offer McKinley now for the first time, and guarantee extra strong plants. See outside cover for colored plate. Price, 75c. per 12, $3. per 100.

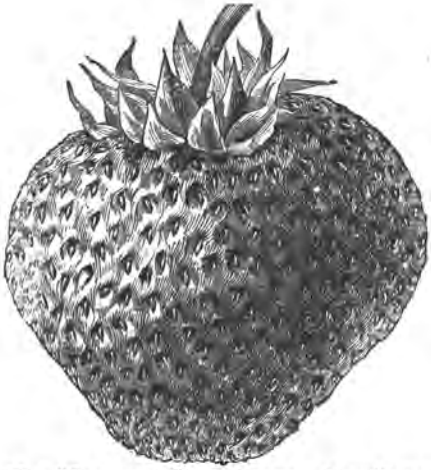


BRUNETTE STRAWBERRY.—H. E. Van Deman, of Virginia, thought that for family use there is no strawberry equal to Brunette, as it is of the highest quality, and good every other way. Mr. J. G. Kingsbury, of Indiana, also spoke in the highest terms of the Brunette strawberry, because of its superior qualities, both for home and market use. It was the result of many years of careful breeding and selection by Mr. Granville Cowing, the strawberry specialist and veteran authority. Brunette is a delightful berry. I have fruited it now for two years and am greatly taken with it. In color it is a rich deep red like port wine, over the surface, all the way through, and when you break one in two the fragments of the torn tissue sparkle in the sunlight like splinters of ruby crystals. It is a shapely berry, too, of a uniform dome-like outline. If a few Brunette were to be mingled promiscuously with a large number made up of various other kinds, the Brunette could readily be picked out, their beautiful dark-red color and symmetrical outline distinguishing them from the rest. They are quite firm and would stand shipping well, but my Brunettes were too good to sell, and just right to use at home or to give to my best friends. Price, 35c. per 12, $1.00 per 100, $8.00 per 1000.

Bismarck—This is a self-fertilizing strawberry, possessing all the desirable peculiarities of Bubach. To those familiar with the Bubach nothing further need be said, since Bubach has been a favorite berry, and more plants have been planted than of any other. Bubach has two defects which Bismarck corrects. Bubach is a pistillate, requiring other varieties to be planted near it, while Bismarck is self-fertilizing. Bubach, while of good quality, is not of the highest character. Bismarck is of better quality. We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape and good quality, with vigorous plants full of vitality.

PRICE. 25c. per 12, 60c. per 100, $3.50 per 1000.

Varieties with the letter P attached are not perfect flowering varieties and should be planted near other varieties not having the P attached for best results.



The Margaret Strawberry.—A seedling of the Crawford, orignated by John F. Beaver, the most beautiful amateur grower. For strong, healthy, vigorous growth and great productiveness it is a model. Blossom, perfect; fruit, very large. A 60-foot row fruited 38 days last season, and yielded berries over two inches in length for 36 days. Largest berry, 3.25. Ten berries on one stem averaged 2.50 inches in length. There were on the same stem eight others smaller. Color, dark glossy red; flesh, firm and very good. $5 was offered for 5 quarts on July 4, 1895, one week after picking for market had stopped. No other berry ever made such a record. Strong plants, good count, carefully packed, 30 years' experience. See outside of cover for colored illustration.

PRICE, 75c. per 12, $4.00 per 100.

GLEN MARY.—The originator says this is the best berry for large size, good quality and productiveness that has ever been offered; recommended it for the home garden and near market. It is fairly firm and will bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring 5c. and Rubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c. per quart if size and quality cuts any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Mary has no superior. One quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking and over 12000 quarts per acre for the season without any petting or special attention whatever, 12 specimens filled a quart. *Rural New Yorker* says: "Glen Mary (Imperfect) June 7, largest ripe berries up to date. Good shape for so large a berry. June 9th, berry very large, firm enough for near market, about the shape of Sharpless. June 11th, large to very large. June 14th, a large yielder of large berries of good form, broad heart shape often widening at the tip, one of the most promising of our latter trials. June 17th, past its best. June 18th, still bearing a good many berries which hold their size unusually well. June 21st, still in bearing. Many of the berries are of the largest size."

PRICE, 50c. per 12, $1.50 per 100, $8.00 per 1000.

THE TREE CRANBERRY.—**It is planted for its blossoms, for its foliage and for its fruit.** It will grow anywhere where planted. We would like to see this valuable fruit-producing and truly ornamental tree or shrub introduced into every garden. It is very productive of fruit, which is used for sauce, jellies, etc. In bush it is very hardy and gives best results on rich, black woodland. Its native element is low muck land, but it adapts itself to any fair location. "Its beautiful red fruit clings to the branches in winter. When viewed against a background of dark evergreens the effect is most pleasing. They usually grow in clumps, like the lilac, but can be trained into snug little trees, with well balanced tops. **Nothing is more showy than the high bush Cranberry, as its brilliant scarlet** fruit lights up its heavy foliage. Beautiful during spring and summer in flower, foliage and habit, doubly useful for the new charm they develop, as their fruit ripens in autumn."—*Garden and Forest.* **PRICES, Tree Cranberry, Fine, strong, well grown, 2 ft., 15 cts. each; $1.25 per 12. Extra large fruiting bushes, 20 cts. each; $2 per 12.**

Mulberries.—Mulberry trees are recognized as the most ornamental trees for lawn or street.

It is surprising that this noble tree is not more generally planted when we consider its value as a shade tree and the abundance of its sweet, berry-like fruit. Prof. L. H. Bailey says: "The mulberry is grown for fruit, ornament, hedges and small timber, as well as for silk. It merits more general attention, especially as a fruit-bearing tree. The fruit is excellent for dessert, and it may be used for making jellies and preserves. It is also good food for poultry and for swine."

Russian Mulberry.—Hardy, rapid growing timber tree of value; useful in silk culture. Fruit small and sweet.

New American Mulberry.—A splendid variety.

Hicks Mulberry.—Large fruit, hardy.

Price of above 3 Mulberry trees, 4 to 6 ft., 35c. ea.

Downing Mulberry.—Price 50c. each.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.—Blackberries are not so frequently grown for market as other kinds of small fruit. They are for this reason very profitable, as they are generally in great demand, and the supply is limited. The blackberry should be planted in rows 8 feet apart for field culture, as they have a sprawling habit, occupying much land. The first year or two strawberries may be grown between the blackberries. The plantation, once established, will bear fruit for many years This is a delicious fruit, and makes the finest pies and jams of any fruit on earth. I have known six hundred dollars to be received from blackberries on one acre. It can be planted in the spring for good results. Winter protection. —In cold States the bushes can be protected during the winter by digging on one side of the row, loosening the soil and bending the canes to the ground, covering lightly with earth, and holding there with stones or rails. Be careful that no roots are left exposed. In the early spring straighten them up, and commence cultivation as soon as soil is fit to work. It should be remembered that Agawam, Snyder and Taylor, of the older well-known varieties, are extremely hardy. Further, that Minnewaska and Erie, of the newer varieties, are very hardy, too.

"How long do you advise keeping a blackberry patch?"

This question was asked Mr. Thayer, a well-known extensive fruit grower of the West.

Mr. Thayer—Well, I think twenty or thirty years would be sufficiently long. In regard to the time a blackberry plantation will last—when I was down visiting my friend, Mr. Hamilton, two years ago, he took me to a plantation and said: "This is the **twentieth crop** that has grown on that patch of blackberries."

And when asked: Is the Snyder productive on sandy, light soil? Mr. Thayer said: Well, with good culture, it produces with me from **one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre.**

125 bushels, if sold at $3.00 per bushel (which is a low price), $375.00. Can you make this sum, or half of it, on any acre planted to farm crops?

Minnewaska.—This wonderful, hardy, productive, good blackberry has not been forgotten by us, or our old patrons, although not offered last fall. Its principal points are hardiness, excellent quality, earliness, and continual bearing and productiveness. The originator told our Chas. A. Green that on his three-quarter acre patch he picked forty bushels every other day for eight weeks. We went several hundred miles to see it, and found the bearing bushes tall and bushy, and the rows wide, and loaded with fruit in such a manner that even our imagination could not have done justice. Some of our friends were surprised when we published the report before—such an immense yield. We wrote the originator again concerning it. He says: "The secret of its great productiveness is that it is an enormous grower, and consequently a strong feeder, and that it is not content, as other blackberries, to bear on the tops of the bushes, but loads from the ground to the top, and we have our tops five to six feet high. We have picked an average of 700 quarts from 1,300 hills, since July 10th, and will continue until the middle of September. 1,100 hills, one year planted, have picked 250 quarts every other day for the same time."

PRICE, 60c. per 12, $4 per 100.

SNYDER.

Snyder Blackberry. —This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where other varieties have entirely failed it proves itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardiness is not the prime and first consideration because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all locations. It is the blackberry for every fruit grower desiring to make a start in blackberries, but has not the means to buy the higher priced varieties. Keep the soil rich with barnyard manure and wood ashes and no one will complain of the size of the Snyder. We have grown it for 20 years and shall continue to plant it, as it usually gives a good picking where many other varieties have failed. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify all. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door. I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early; oblong oval in form; quality good. There are some varieties that produce larger fruit but of the old standard varieties none that will insure better returns for a small outlay.

PRICES, doz., 40c.; 100, $1.35; 1000, $12.00.

Agawam Blackberry. —Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. As an eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety.

PRICES, 50 cents per doz.; $2.00 per 100; $15.00 per 1000.

Taylor's Prolific.—Still a great favorite with us. As each fruiting season comes around, we regret that we failed to plant more largely of it. The past season its bushes were bent to the earth with the mass of fruit. Mr. H. B. Colby, of Merrimac, N. H., reports: "Taylor's Prolific Blackberry has been in my fruit garden for six years. It is perfectly hardy. We have cold waves in winter, and 20 degrees below zero is the lowest point at my hillside home, yet rarely is a cane injured. It is a strong grower. The berry is large, very sweet, with a rich, delicious flavor. It is an abundant bearer in supplying all the fruit wished for during three weeks. It has been all we desire in the blackberry. Its easy culture and abundant returns and sure cropping make it all the farmer needs."

TAYLOR.

PRICE, doz., 50c.; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.00.

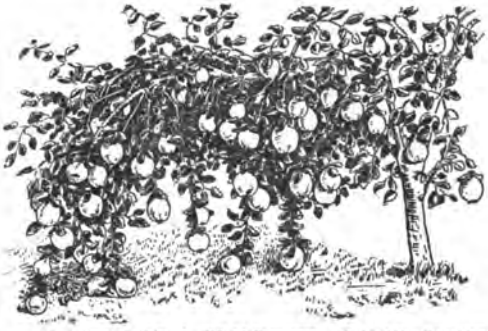
Additional Varieties.

	DOZ.	100	1,000
Kittatinny	$ .50	$1.50	
Erie	.50	2.00	$15.00
Lucretia Dewberry	.50	1.50	12.00
Eldorado	.65	4.00	
Ancient Britton	.50	2.00	
Early Harvest	.50	1.50	
Wilson's Early	.50	1.50	

The Alaska Gold Mine.—There is a wild craze among the people about the newly discovered gold mines. History has taught that on the average the man who stays at home and devotes himself diligently to a legitimate enterprise, succeeds better in the end than gold miners. The man who plants orchards and berry fields judiciously, will make more money than the average gold miner.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
200 ACRES TREES Etc.
FOR SALE AT 1/3 AGENTS PRICES.
OFFICES AT THIS NURSERY AND AT ROCHESTER.
PUBLISHERS OF GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

THE ABOVE CUT IS FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING OUR SIGN AT FARM AND A SMALL PORTION OF OUR NURSERIES BACK OF THE SIGN AND FENCE.



ONE SIDE OF A PRODUCTIVE ORANGE QUINCE TREE. (FROM PHOTOGRAPH.)

Our quince trees this year are the largest and best we ever offered.

A quince orchard in blossom the first of June is a beautiful sight, and hardly less so are the same trees loaded with their golden fruit in September and October.

There is no fruit on earth that will fill the place of the quince. For flavoring and for jelly it is not excelled, and when baked it is delicious.

ORANGE QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

Every one is well acquainted with the Orange Quince Some know it as the Apple Quince. It is a good old variety, never disappoints the planter—good for home use and for market, and more largely planted than any other variety yet introduced. Its large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality is to be seen in more or less quantities in nearly every garden or orchard every season, as it rarely fails to produce a crop.

PRICES OF TREES. Nice stocky trees, 3 fo 4 ft., 20 cents each, $2.00 per 12, $13.50 per 100. Larger trees, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cents each, $2.50 per 12, $18.00 per 100. 2 to 3 ft. trees, branched, 15 cents each, $1.25 per 12, $11.00 per 100.

The Alaska Quince.—The more we see of this quince the more we value it. It is a comparatively new quince introduced by us some years ago. Our special claims for this valuable new variety are its ***early bearing, productiveness, earliness*** and ***hardiness.*** It is a beautiful quince in shape and color, and of a large size. Its equal has never been seen for early bearing. We have frequently noticed trees from one-year buds last season that were borne to the ground with one or more perfect specimens, while three-year trees were loaded. We marketed fruit picked from three-year-old trees in the nursery row. We offer this variety with confidence. Give good culture on rich soil and it will delight you.

PRICE OF ALASKA QUINCE, strong branched trees, 3 to 4 feet, 35c. each. 2 to 3 feet trees, 25c. each.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.—This variety is holding its good name and pleasing all who are fruiting it. It is rightly named Prolific, being prolific in growth, prolific in yield and prolific in all good fruit points that go to make up a good fruit.

PRICES OF MEECH'S QUINCE, 3 to 4 ft., well branched, 25c. each, $2.50 per 12. Extra large trees 30c. each.

NUTS.

The American Sweet Chestnut is adapted to a great portion of this country. It is valuable as a nut producing tree, timber and ornamental purposes. The trees will do well on ridges where it would be impracticable to plant other fruit trees that need cultivation. The fruit of the chestnut is so great a favorite that immense prices are paid for it in the market. As high as $14.00 per bushel has been paid for American Sweet Chestnuts when first brought into New York market. $6 to $10 per bushel is the common price.

PRICE, 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each.

Japan Chestnut.—This is distinct from the European varieties, being hardier, and the nuts are of a superior flavor and sweetness.

PRICE, 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

PRICE OF JAPAN WALNUT TREES, 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

PRICE OF BUTTERNUT TREES, 4 ft. up, 35c. each.

Showing Sizes of Our Trees.

Photo of Std. Prs. 1 2 3
No. 1, 1st-cl., large
" 2, " " med.
" 3, " " 2d size

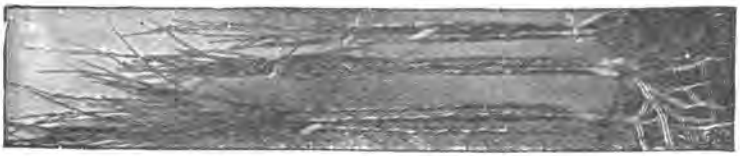


Photo of Apple Trees. 1 2 3
No. 1, 1st cl., large
" 2, " " med.
" 3, " " 2d size

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1870.

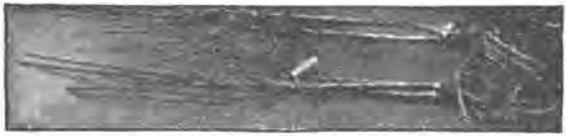
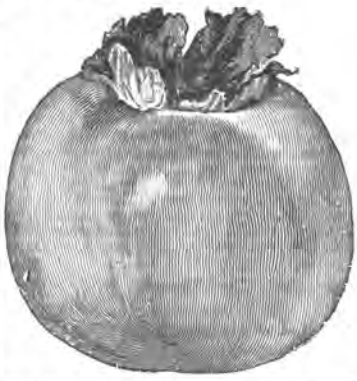


Photo of Dwarf Pears. 1 2
No. 1, Large
" 2, Medium

HARDY PERSIMMON (or Date Plum).



Something novel at 10 cents each. I have made the Persimmon (*Diospyrus Vergeniana, L.*) a study for several years, and have tasted hundreds of varieties from every part of this continent. It is a delicious fruit, equal to the fig for eating out of hand and similar to it, a cross between the fig and date so far as tasting goes. The Purdue University of Indiana has published a 54 page bulletin (No. 60) devoted entirely to this valuable native fruit which is just becoming appreciated. I have had bushels of this fruit in my cellar where it keeps perfectly for a month, or more, ripening gradually about as fast as a family would consume. Before ripening they are hard and can be shipped in baskets or barrels by freight any distance, but they ripen perfectly at the end of the journey, and later becoming soft and delicious. *Garden and Forest*, the authority, says: "Persimmons are a great acquisition for our northern tables, first rate table fruit. I urge more general planting of the tree in northern States."

I never tire of eating persimmons and have found them of medicinal value. I have never felt better than when eating an abundance of this delightful fruit. It is also of value for cooking and for various domestic uses. In many States it grows profusely and bears so abundantly the inhabitants are not able to consume all the fruit, hence the hogs and other stock fatten upon it and its seeds. When its value becomes known it will be in active demand upon the fruit stands of every city.

The plant is valuable as an ornamental, its leaves being large, flat and as glossy as the Oleander, which it resembles, except that it is twenty times as large. The best time to plant persimmons is when the trees are small, since then there are hundreds of fibrous roots, and the trees may be sent by mail or express thousands of miles and planted with assurance of success.

In order to introduce the persimmon into as many homes as possible we have marked the price for trees from hardy seed lower than ever before in history. We trust that every patron will plant at least a dozen persimmon trees. Prices for small trees, by mail, or by express with other stock, 10c. each; 50c. for six; $1.00 per twelve; $5.00 per 100. Remember, we deliver at any post office in the United States for the above price.

C. A. GREEN.

Notice: 50 at 100 price, 500 at 1000 price on anything offered and priced by the 100 or 1000 in this catalogue. Postage, express, freight or boxing at buyer's expense.

A TREE FAMINE. During the past years nurserymen have been obliged to sell trees at less than cost. Result: many nurserymen have become discouraged and have stopped growing. The consequence will be years of famine in trees, and prices will advance sharply. This will be the last year of low prices, so plant now. Trees can be bought now at about half the price they will be sold for in the coming year.

GIFT TREES.—We give free with every $5.00 worth of stock ordered at prices in this catalogue, 5 Cherry, or 5 Plum, or 5 Standard or Dwarf Pear Trees, a little less than medium size, or 5 strong currant bushes, Green's selection, if ordered before March 15th. Each patron ordering $5.00 worth, or more, of trees is entitled to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year. But you must claim the paper and claim the trees when sending in your order.

Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Vines.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

HYDRANGEA P. G.—FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

The Crimson Rambler is a climbing rose of unusual attractions. **Very hardy**—having withstood 10 degrees below zero without covering. **Vigorous in growth**—having grown 8 to 10 feet in a season. **Produces a profusion of blossoms**—having been known to produce **300 blossoms on one shoot.** The Crimson Rambler is specially adapted for covering trellises, training to the side of the house, or can be cut back and grown in a bush form. Extra fine plants of this novel variety, price, each, 50c.; mail size plants, 35c. each.

ROSES.

Our rose bushes are all out door grown and hardy. Every bush is a strong one and well rooted. We offer only a limited number of varieties, all noted for free blooming, fragrance and attractive coloring.

Coquette des Alps.—White, slightly shaded with delicate pink.

Gen'l Jacqueminot.—Deep, brilliant crimson.

John Hopper.—Light, rosy crimson.

La Reine.—Glossy rose color.

Magna Charta.—Pink suffused with carmine.

M. P. Wilder.—Cherry carmine.

Mad. J. Laing.—Soft, delicate pink.

Paul Neyron.—Bright, rosy pink.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep, velvety crimson.

MOSS ROSES.

White Moss.—Best kinds.

Salet Moss.—Clear rose color.

CLIMBERS.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, very double. Excellent.

Crimson Rambler.—See above.

Prairie Queen.—Bright rose color.

Seven Sisters.—Shaded in dark red.

Prices of above Roses, 20c. ea., $2.00 per 12. See last page for Roses by mail.

La France.—A Hybrid Tea Rose of exceptional beauty.—Price 25c. each.

Roses by Mail.—Please note that we make a specialty of small size hardy out door roses by mail, postpaid, at prices offered. These roses are cut back so as to facilitate the mailing, but are cut back only as they should be for best results when planting.

THE HARDY HYDRANGEA.

The Hydrangea P. G. The best flowering shrub without exception.—Blossoms the first year planted, no matter how small the plant may be. Blossoms very large, often 8 to 10 inches in length and from 6 to 12 in circumference. White, turning to a pink as the season advances. Extremely hardy; needs no covering in the coldest weather. Much used in cemeteries, and for this purpose it is a beautiful and effective plant. Its flowers in combination with the evergreens generally seen in cemeteries are most desirable. It remains in blossom the longest of any flower; a single blossom remaining in beauty for nearly a month. We have plantations of these flowers that delight the beholder for a month at a time. When the specimens first open they are greenish white, later they change to a pure white, and still later to a delicate pink hue. The Hydrangea should be cut back at least one-half of each season's growth in order to get the largest specimens. If the branches of the bush are cut down nearly to the ground it will not injure it and the most beautiful specimens will be produced the same season.

Price, 18 to 24 in., strong plants, 20c. ea.; extra size, 25c. ea.

ADDITIONAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

Altheas, double flowering, red white, and purple, 25c. ea. **Lilacs,** purple and white, 25c. ea. **Weigelias,** Rosea and white, 25c. ea. **Spireas,** Van Houttei, white and Collosa Rosea, 25c. ea. **Deutzia,** Crenata and Gracilis, 20c. ea. **Snowball,** Guelder Rose and Lantana, 20c. ea. **Mock Orange,** 20c. ea. **Japan Quince,** 20c. ea. **Golden-leaved Elder,** 20c. ea. **Golden Bell,** (Forsythia,) 25c. ea. **Cut-leaved Sumach,** 25c. ea. **Calycanthus,** 20c. ea.

The New Lilac, Madame Lemoine.—(Double White.)—This fine new double-flowering variety is of a pure snow-white color. Its flowers, which are composed of a number of corollas, are borne in enormous panicles, larger than other varieties. 35c. ea.

A BED OF ROSES.

Birch, The Cut-Leaved Weeping. — This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees but it is decidedly the best. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growtl., graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It thrives in any soil, and is very hardy, needing no protection. As single specimens on the lawn or employed as avenue trees, they are very imposing and handsome. If one ornamental tree only, plant the Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

Special Cut Price for 6 to 8 feet trees, 45 cents each. Agents sell for $1.50 each.

Well, what about it? It is just this. Prunus Pissardi, called by some the Blood-Leaved plum, beats all the colored foliaged trees on earth.

What do you know about it?

I know this, for on my trip through Europe I found no ornamental tree more universally planted, or admired, than Prunus Pissardi. It is introduced into the gardens and parks of Paris, London, Berlin and every city of any consequence.

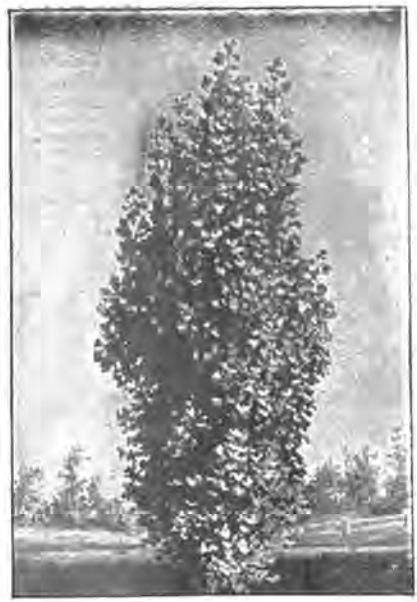
Well, how about it on this side of the ocean?

I have planted it in a hedge row on my lawn, and nothing among all my rare trees and shrubs attracts such general attention as does this Purple Leaved plum hedge. It is a thing of great beauty. Yes, I plant the trees along the borders, and among the shrubbery, to furnish a contrast between the green foliage of other trees, the flowers, and these bright red tints.

Is it a hardy tree?

Yes, it is as hardy as an oak. It is easily transplanted, inexpensive, and valuable in every way.

Prices, 5 to 6 ft. trees, 30c.; 4 to 5 ft. trees, 20c. each.



The Carolina Poplar takes front rank among the best of poplars. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing 8 feet during one season and thus making fine avenues in a few years. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical, commanding form of elegant appearance. It is very desirable at the roadside, in parks, along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. *It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy.* Its roots penetrate the hardest soil; it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Don't forget the Carolina Poplar.

"The Poplar is a beautiful tree; beautiful foliage, unmolested by any insects or disease and should be planted in every collection."—C. A. GREEN.

Special Prices on Carolina Poplar.—6 to 7 ft. trees, well branched, 25c. each. Extra large trees, 35c. each; $3.75 per 12.

Horse Chestnut.—A well known tree with handsome shaped dense head. Produces an abundance of showy, sweet-scented flowers in early spring. Very desirable for the lawn or street, as it affords abundant shade.

Prices, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each; 6 to 7 ft., 40 cts each.

The Norway Maple.—The Maples always are and have been a great favorite amongst ornamental and shade tree planters. The Norway Maple is a noble variety both in growth and form. It is very popular for shade and ornament; leaves large, deep green, and glossy.

Price, 5 to 7 ft. trees, 35 cents each; $3.75 per 12; 8 to 9 ft. trees, 50 cents each.

Additional Desirable Shade and Ornamental Trees.—Hardy Catalpa, 4 to 5 feet, 35c. each. Tulip trees, 5 feet, 50c. River's Purple Beech, 2 to 3 feet, 35c. Maples, Sugar and Silver, 6 to 8 feet, 50c. Red Flowering Horse Chestnut, 4 to 5 feet, 75c. each. Kilmarnock Willows, 50c. each. Double Flowering Thorns, White and Red, 50c. each. Ash (Mountain), 50c. Linden (Basswood), 5 to 7 feet, 35c. American Elm, 6 to 8 feet, 50c. Lombardy Poplar, 6 to 8 feet, 40c. each. Honey Locust, 5 to 6 feet, 25c. each.

Surround yourself with all that's beautiful in nature and you will be happier and your family will be happier. Happiness brings health, and health brings success in your undertakings.

Evergreens, Vines and Bulbs.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

NORWAY SPRUCE, the Leading, the Best Evergreen.—*This is the most desirable evergreen for all purposes, and it is the most popular.* It is extremely hardy. It is desirable for specimens on the lawn, in the front yard, the back yard, or anywhere where an evergreen is desired. It is of rapid growth and pyramidal form. When the tree reaches a height of 15 or 20 feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, which is particularly pleasing. This splendid evergreen is not injured by heavy falls of snow, as the branches bend with the weight and present a beautiful sight. It is also the best evergreen for hedging, more satisfactory in every way than any other hedge plant. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge made of Norway Spruce will in cold States yield double the crop of sound fruit than if left to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Norway Spruce can be allowed to grow to any desired height, or can be kept trimmed down low. There are evidently many who do not realize the value of this grand evergreen for ornamental and practical purposes.

PRICE.—Nice specimens, 20 in. to 2 ft., 20c. each; $2.00 per 12; 12 to 18 in., 15c. each; extra large, 30c. each.

Juniper (Common), nice plants, 15c. each.

Hemlock Spruce and White Pine, 20c. each. *No mail sized Evergreens.*

Arbor Vitæ.—An old favorite, too well known to need description. Suitable for single bushes and for hedging.

PRICE.—Nice specimens, 15 to 20 in., 20c. each; 12 to 15 in., 15c.; $1.50 per 12.

Vines.—Clematis, Purple, Jackmanni, each, 40c.; Coccinea, Red, 35c. each; Ampelopsis, (Boston Ivy), 25c. each; Hall's and Scarlet Trumpets Honeysuckles, price 20c. each; Trumpet Flower, 15c. each; Wistaria, Purple, 25c. each.

Bulbs: Pæonies, 25c. each; Dahlias, 20c. each;

PERENNIAL PHLOX.—Ladies passing my place stop to admire my Perennial Phlox. I can hear their exclamations of admiration as I sit in the shade near by. I have for several years been propagating selections of Phlox. I have selected one bright carmine and one white, both dwarfish in growth, as the best of all. These brighten and beautify my grounds each year. You simply plant the roots and it blooms forever after, forming large clumps which can be separated and replanted; thus from a few plants you may in time secure a large bed. It is hardy, showy, a free bloomer, highly prized by all.—C. A. GREEN.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.—Price, 10c. each, 65c. per 12. By mail, 75c. per 12. Do not forget to plant the favorite, continuous blooming shrub-like plant. It is as brilliant and handsome as the Geraniums, and winters outdoors without care. Ours are rare varieties—new.

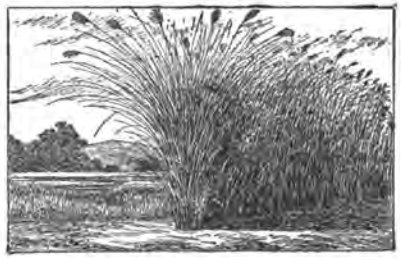
GLADIOLUS BULBS.

There is no flowering plant which can be grown so easily under such varied circumstances as the gladiolus. It succeeds in any soil and under all circumstances. It may be planted as early in the Spring as the frost will permit, and every week thereafter until June, or even later, giving a succession of bloom for a long period. While it grows more vigorously and blooms more profusely with liberal culture and heavy manuring, it will thrive and blossom under almost any treatment. The bulbs increase rapidly each season, by which means you can largely increase your stock of bulbs for next year's planting. In addition to this numerous small bulbs are formed around the large ones, which if planted in rows by themselves will make large flowering bulbs. He who plants a dozen or one hundred bulbs, may in a few years have an acre, if he desires.

Gladiolus make a bright and brilliant bed of flowers upon the lawn, are also attractive in a row through the vegetable or flower garden, continue a long time in bloom, and are desirable for bouquets, vases, or presents for a sick person. The bulbs should be dug as winter approaches and stored in a cool, dry cellar, without any covering whatever, the same as potatoes.

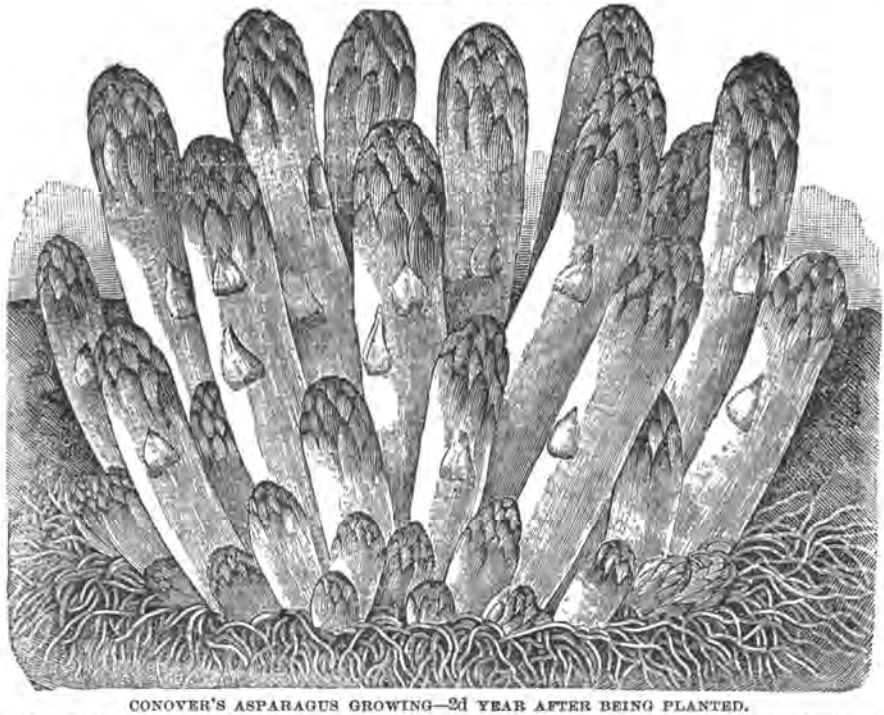
These beautiful flowering Gladiolus are greatly prized on account of their blooming in June and July, if planted in the Autumn in dry soil and protected with a covering of about six inches of straw, leaves or litter. If planted in cold frames they will flower as early as May, and this perhaps is the better way in very cold localities. Gladiolus are also invaluable for flowering in the greenhouse in pots for winter bloom. The colors and markings are very handsome, the bulbs can be kept dormant until spring and then planted in open ground if preferred.

Common mixed colors, hardy varieties, 10c. per 12; 50c. per 100.



Ostrich Plume, the New Ornamental Grass.—There is nothing in all nature more graceful than the stalks of this beautiful ornament. C. A. Green introduces this with fine effect in various places on his Rochester place.

PRICE, 10c. each, 50c. per 12.



CONOVER'S ASPARAGUS GROWING—2d YEAR AFTER BEING PLANTED.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.—There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus, and no vegetable more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits and it is difficult to account for its cultivation being so much neglected by the community at large. In country gardens it is more rarely to be found than any other vegetable, although so healthful and nutritious; yet every one who knows anything about gardening, having a plot of ground, should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety, well known everywhere; it is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality. Grown on black muck land on our grounds at Clifton it is mammoth in size and continues to give good cuttings for a long season. You will get more satisfaction out of a bed of this delicious esculent than any other vegetable. Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. Coming as it does so early in the season, it is especially valuable for home use and for market. The grass scarcely begins to grow in the spring when the asparagus is ready for our tables. It is not only appetizing and delicious to taste, but it is exceedingly healthful. After a dearth of such fresh garden attractions in the winter how attractive is the fragrant asparagus upon our tables; yet how rarely is it planted in our gardens

PRICE, large 2 year plants, 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100; $5.00 per 1000.

Palmetto Asparagus.—This variety is considered by some to be the best. For this reason it is being largely planted now, both for home and market. It is a mammoth variety, of recent introduction, noted for its earliness, large size and productiveness. Mr. T. T. Lyon, of the South Haven Sub-station of the Michigan Agricultural College, finds that the variety of asparagus known as the Palmetto, steadily maintains its superior size and productiveness. It seems to have acquired a fixity of character through a process of selection. Prof. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says: "Palmetto is an excellent variety, delicious and of superior size."

PRICE, strong 2 year plants, 30c. per doz.; $1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1000.

How to Manage Asparagus.—If you want nice white stalks, *American Gardening* gives this advice: "Have the ground over the crowns of the plants as loose and mellow as possible and the plants hilled up. In cutting the stalks care must be exercised to avoid cutting the smaller shoots and buds. If the soil is as loose and mellow as it should be, the stalks may be gathered by running the finger down into the soil by the side of the stalk and breaking it off near the root crown. One of the best mixtures to cover over the plants consists of a compost of muck and clear horse droppings, or perhaps rotted sawdust."

HORSE RADISH.—Price, strong sets, 20c. per 12; 60c. per 100. By mail, postpaid, at doz. rates.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant).—Price, extra strong roots, 8c. each, postpaid; 65c. per 12; $4 per 100, by express or freight.

SAGE (Holt's Mammoth).—Price, large bushy plants, that have been grown in the nursery row, 25c. per 12; $1.50 per 100.

☞ If Asparagus is desired by mail, add 20c. per 100 to prices given.

NOTE.—Do not order strawberry plants sent by freight. Often our friends order from 50 to 500 trees and 500 or more strawberry plants by freight. Now the trees should go by freight and the strawberries by express, or small lots by mail. In all cases when desired by mail add postage at rate of 20c. per 100. Do not write mail orders on same sheet as freight or express orders. Always state plainly that the strawberry plants are to be sent by express or mail. **☞ Strawberry plants mailed postpaid at dozen prices, but if 100 lots are desired by mail add 20c. to 100 prices for postage.**

TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL.

BELOW IS THE LIST—ALL POSTPAID.

For Prices by Express and Freight see body of Catalogue.

NOT one person in a thousand realizes the magnitude of our mailing department. Many thousands avail themselves of this method of receiving trees and plants annually. Whether you live on the New England Coast or on the Pacific Coast, we can serve you equally well. Packages are guaranteed to reach you in good order. We have hundreds of letters from patrons in the far distant States, testifying to safe arrival. We can fill mail orders from January to June—except Strawberry plants, these can be mailed afterMarch 20th. If not prepared to send an express or freight order, give us a trial with a mail order, especially if you live in a distant state.

Stage coach carrying Green's trees by mail into the mountains of California. These small plantings have induced the planting of thousands of acres, where before it was not known that fruit would grow. See picture to the right.

CURRANTS.—*Strong, well rooted 1 year bushes.* **RED CROSS.**—15c. each; $1.50 per 12. **FAY'S PROLIFIC.**—6c. each; 60c. per 12. **Cherry.**—6c. each; 50c. per 12. **Victoria and N. Star.**—6c. each; 50c. per 12. **White Grape and Champion.**—(Black).—6c. each; 60c. per 12.

CURRANT CUTTINGS.—**Cherry, Victoria, Red Dutch and North Star.**—10c. per 12; 45c. per 100. **RED CROSS.**—(The new, best)—40c. per 12.

GOOSEBERRIES.—*Strong 2-year bushes cut back ready for planting.* Downing 6c. each; 60c. per 12. Houghton, 5c. each; 50c. per 12. Chautauqua, 50c. each. Smith's Improved, 5c. each: 50c. per 12. Industry and Keepsake, 25c. each.

GRAPES.—*Strong 1 year vines well rooted.* **CONCORD.**—6c. each; 60c. per 12. **WORDEN.**—8c. each; 75c. per 12. **MOORE'S DIAMOND.**—10c. each; $1.10 per 12. **GREEN MOUNTAIN.**—20c. each. **Other varieties** as offered in catalogue, 2-year vines at 15c. each.

GARDEN ROOTS.—**Asparagus.**—Strong plants, 35c. per 12; $1.00 per 100. **Rhubarb.**—6c. each; 65c. per 12. **Horse Radish.**—15c. per 12. Sage, 4c. each; 45c. per 12.

STRAWBERRIES.—**All varieties as offered on** pages 30, 31 and 32 postpaid at dozen prices. Add 20c. to hundred prices. 50 plants cost half the price of 100 with 10c. added for postage. McKinley, Seaford, Glen Mary, Brunette and Jessie are the leaders. See outside of cover for colored plate.

RASPBERRIES.—(Red). **LOUDON.**—(the best)—10c. each; 50c. per 12; $3.40 per 100. **Miller.**—50c. per 12. **Cuthbert.**—45c. per 12; $1.50 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES.—**CONRATH.**—(new)—60c. per 12; $2.50 per 100. **Gregg, Palmer, Ohio, Kansas and Nemaha.**—50c. per 12. Gault—(new)—75c. per 12. **Columbian** Raspberry.—10c. each; $1.00 per 12. **Raspberry-Blackberry.**—10c. each; $1.00 per 12. **Strawberry-Raspberry.**—15c. each; $1.50 per 12. **Japan Wineberry.**—3 for 20c.

BLACKBERRIES.—**Agawam, Erie, Taylor and Snyder.**—50c. per 12. **Minnewaska.**—60c. per 12.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING TREES BY MAIL POSTPAID.

PEARS.—**Wilder Early and Bartlett.**—Standard Price, 25c. each; $2.00 per 12. **Wilder Early and Duchesse—Dwarfs.**—25c. each; $2.00 per 12.

PLUMS.—**Lombard.**—(on plum)—25c. each; $2.00 per 12. **York State.**—(on plum)—25c. each. **Burbank**—(on peach)—20c. each; $1.75 per 12.

CHERRIES.—**Early Richmond, Large Morello and L. Montmorency.**—25c. each; $2.00 per 12.

PEACHES.—**Crawford Early.**—12c. each; $1.00 per 12. **Elberta.**—15c. each; $1.25 per 12. **Triumph.**—20c. each; $2.00 per 12. **Capital.**—(new, limited)—25c. each.

PERSIMMON TREES.—10c. each; $1.00 per 12.

QUINCES.—**The Alaska.**—25c. each; $2.50 per 12.

APPLES.—Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Spy, Wagener, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Talman Sweet and Wolf River, 15c. each; $1.50 per 12.

ROSES.—Gen. Jacq., M. P. Wilder, P. C. De Rohan, dark. Paul Neyron, John Hopper, Magna Charta, pink. Coq. de Alps, Mad. Plantier, white. Pink and White Moss, Baltimore Belle and Queen of Prairie Climbers. Price, 20c. each; $1.75 per 12. La France and Mrs. J. Laing, 25c. each. ☞ These roses are strong—outdoor grown—on their own roots and will blossom the first summer.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.—Various mixed colors, 6 for 10c.; 12 for 20c.

HARDY HYDRANGEA.—The best flowering shrub, 25c. each; $2.50 per 12.

In distant states our patrons are saved many dollars railroad charges; and stock, although not as heavy as that sent by freight, grows just as well. We have hundreds of letters from those who have dealt with us, bearing us out in this statement. Send in your order now and we will serve you well.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., - - Rochester, N. Y.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ORDER SHEET.

Parties in ordering, will oblige us by using this sheet, being careful to fill the spaces correctly. Before writing out the order, please see advice on ordering, see page 1. See other side for mail order sheet.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Name, ... P. O. Order, $.....

Post Office, ... Draft, - - .....

County, ... Cash, - - .....

State, ... Total, $.....

Be sure to give the name of Express Office if desired by Express; or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post Office Address, too.

Express Office, ... Freight Station, ...

Express Co., ... Railroad, ...

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF TREES OR PLANTS ORDERED.	SIZE OR AGE.	PRICE.	

MAIL ORDER SHEET.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.—Please send by mail to address given as below.

Name,..... P. O. Order, $.....

Post Office..... Stamps, - - .....

County,..... Cash, - - .....

State,..... Total, $.....

See Other Side for Express or Freight Order Sheet.

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF TREES OR PLANTS ORDERED.	PRICE.	

DON'T MISTAKE. *This is the order sheet to use when you desire plants, etc., by Mail.* (*See last page for list.*) *If you desire plants and trees by Express or Freight, see other side.*

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

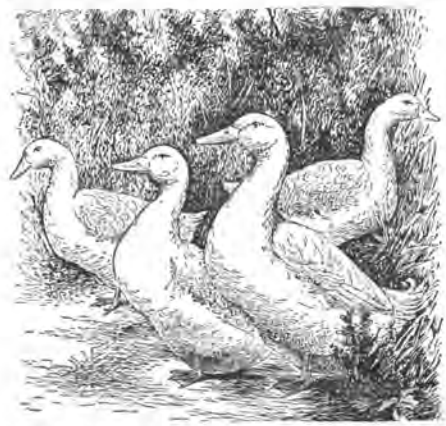
A NEW ERA FOR TREE PLANTERS.

"No, sir. No agent can sell me trees so long as I can buy the same of Green's Nursery Co. for half the agent's price."

A wise man has said there is nothing new under the sun, yet there are new eras and new epochs in lines of business and various enterprises in this busy world. Formerly the man who desired to plant trees or vines had offered to him only one method of purchasing, through the traveling tree agent, who called each fall or spring, and urged the planter to purchase. The price paid these tree agents was seldom less than one dollar each for fruit trees, rose bushes or grape vines. Rural people, not being well informed in regard to prices charged for trees at the nurseries, did not know that one dollar each for a well-known variety was too high a price. No tree agent can sell trees at a moderate price, since his method of selling is very expensive. The nurseryman who employs an agent pays him fifty per cent. (one-half) or more of the total receipts of the agent's sales. In addition to the agent's expenses are the expenses of delivery and the loss incurred in collecting bills, hence a tree sold by an agent at one dollar actually nets the nurseryman not over twenty-five cents.

Now for a New Era. By this I mean the newer plan by which the planter of trees and vines deals directly with the producer without the expense of an agent, or other costly machinery. By the new plan, which is the plan of Green's Nursery Company, you get our catalogue. You look it over, page by page, selecting such items as you desire, putting them down on paper, as you go along, thus completing the list of your wants, which comprises an order. This order you finally copy on an order sheet, after having corrected and completed it. You fill in the blank spaces with your name and address, the name of your express or freight office; you enclose a postoffice order, express order, bank draft on New York, or registered letter, and mail us the letter. Then we sell you the trees at the same price you would pay us if you came to our nursery in person. You buy the trees at the lowest prices for which they can be produced, and you save more than half of your money. Indeed, the trees cost you not one-quarter what you would pay an agent, but you pay the express, or freight, or postage and box package, which amounts to something.

Mr. A. A. Halladay, of Vermont, says he used to pay two dollars each for plum and pear trees bought of agents. He found that an agent took sixty per cent. for his money to pay for his (the agent's) services. This led Mr. Halladay to send to us for our price list. The next spring he sent us a small order, and was surprised to find it was the best stock he had ever received from any nursery. He showed his trees to friends, and now they come to him with their orders, and he sends us these orders every season. This is the manner in which our business has grown. One man in a village ordered of us. He was well pleased with our service, he mentioned the fact to his friends and neighbors, who also became our patrons, and finally we supplied that locality with all the stock planted.



EGGS FOR SALE OF PEKIN DUCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, BROWN LEGHORN HENS, (Single Comb).

In connection with our nursery we have established a **Poultry Farm**, and are breeding choice fowls. We confine ourselves to the above three specialties. In the spring we will be glad to supply our patrons with eggs, carefully packed, fresh laid.

Pekin Ducks.—These are beyond doubt the best and most popular ducks of the age; they are of astonishing large size, mature quickly and furnish a delicate morsel for the epicure. Pekin Ducks have created a revolution in the Poultry business. These ducks are produced by the hundred thousand by one man, who sells the young ducks at fancy prices very early in the season. Our Pekin Ducks are of high grade, from a flock that has taken the prize at exhibitions. Price for eggs, $2.00 per dozen.

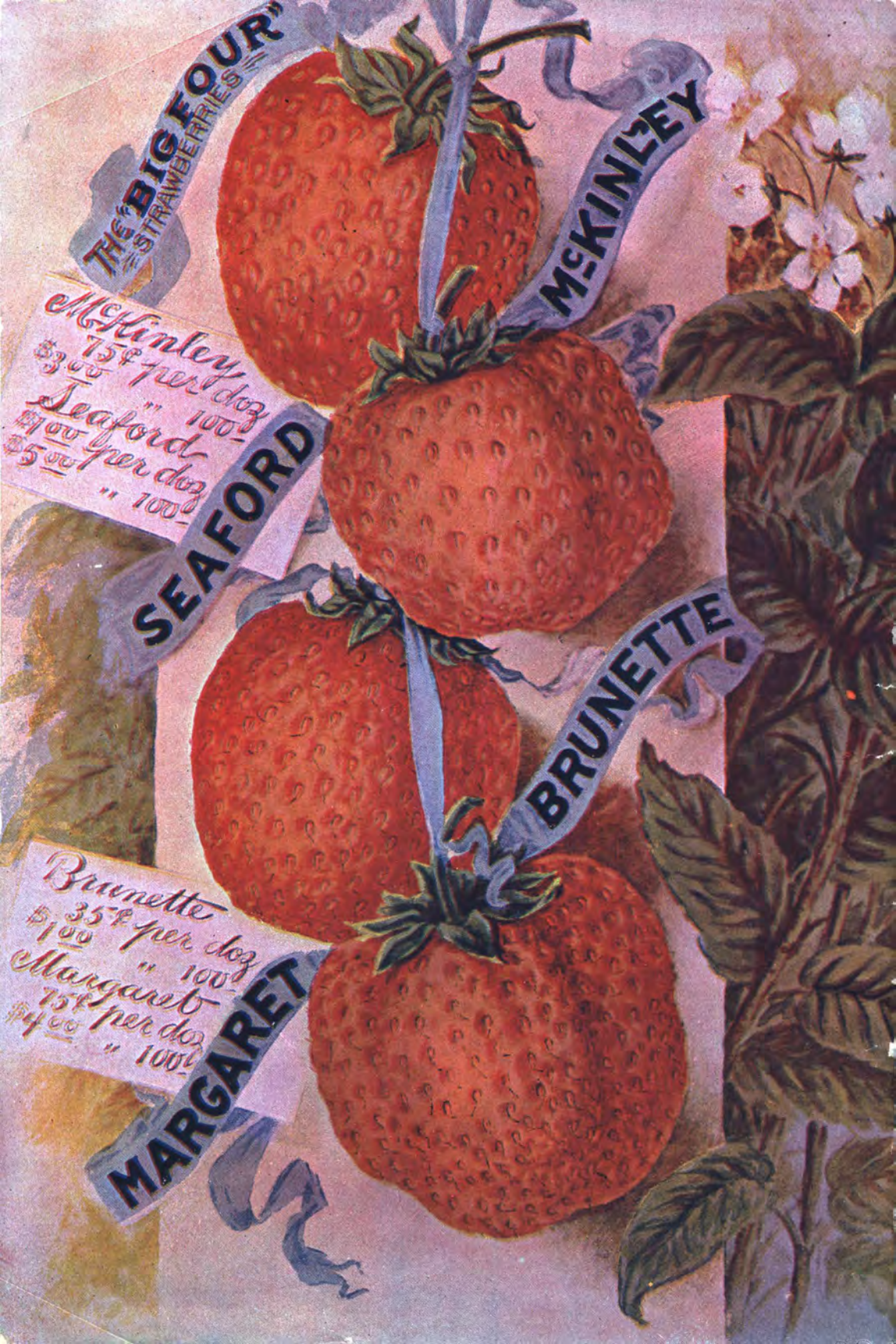
White Wyandottes.—These are a large size breed of hens, valuable for broilers on account of early maturity; good egg producers and possessed of remarkable beauty. They are hardy and easy to succeed with. Ours are from prize birds that have outshown all competitors at all the leading exhibitions. Price for eggs, $2.00 per doz.

Brown Leghorn (Single Comb).—This is no doubt the best known and most popular breed of fowls. Brown Leghorns are famous as egg producers, and are too well known to require description. Our Leghorns are carefully bred, and will please our patrons. Price for eggs, $1.00 per dozen.

Send your order to Green's Nursery Company, accompanied by postoffice order, express order, bank draft or registered letter. It may be well to send your order a few weeks in advance of the date you want the eggs, stating when you would like to have them forwarded.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., (Poultry Department,)

Rochester, N. Y.


The "BIG FOUR" STRAWBERRIES
McKinley
15¢ per doz
$3.00 " 100
Seaford
$1.00 per doz
$5.00 " 100
SEAFORD
McKINLEY
Brunette
35¢ per doz
$1.00 " 100
Margaret
75¢ per doz
$4.00 " 100
BRUNETTE
MARGARET